

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

Eugene V. Debs' Summing up, which he sent the N. Y. World.

THE greatest achievement of the year in the field of Socialist agitation was the International Socialist Congress, held in Amsterdam, the largest and by far the most important in the history of the international Socialist movement.

Every civilized nation on the globe was represented upon the basis of universal equality and fraternity, to which the international movement is irrevocably pledged.

One of the dramatic and inspiring scenes was the hand-clasp and brotherhood greeting exchanged between the representatives of Russia and Japan.

This Congress is the bona fide Peace Congress, since there can be no peace as long as industrial exploitation and commercial piracy animate and dominate the nations of the earth. These, and these alone, are responsible for modern warfare and all its unspeakable crimes and horrors.

As long as these continue, larger armies and more powerful navies will be the demand and all pretensions to establish peaceful relations between nations essentially at war with each other for commercial supremacy, will be delusions born of hypocrisy and entirely consistent with a system that dare not avow responsibility for its own war-inciting regime.

Economic conquest must cease before peace can prevail. The international Socialist movement is based upon the principle of economic freedom and equality, applied to all the nations of the earth, and the triumph of this principle will realize the long hoped-for "Peace on Earth and Good Will toward Men."

In this great world movement the real leaders are the rank and file of the working class, and the men who distinguish themselves by the services they render in the conspicuous positions assigned them, are simply the voices of the revolutionary host of labor and are of special value or importance only in proportion to the fidelity with which they discharge their obligations to their constituents.

Among these valiant spirits, Bebel of Germany, Jaures of France, Ferri of Italy, and others have served with such exceptional brilliancy and success during the year just closed as to add fresh laurels to the movement and increase the lustre of their own well-earned fame.

RUSSIA IN JAPAN! MORE PERSECUTION!

As we stated in the last issue, the garden party at Takinokawa was dissolved by the authorities. It was quite a surprise to us because the party was meant to be a perfectly innocent one, having not in the least any political meaning. All the friends of paper looked forward to the day with great pleasure as a day of refreshment among the beautiful maple trees. That it was not a political demonstration could easily have been seen from the fact that many women and children were welcomed. Some dramatic performances and comical processions were prepared. But the authorities, getting more and more nervous, could not be generous enough to let these things pass unnoticed. Several tens of policemen were distributed in the neighborhood of Takinokawa in order to prohibit our friends from going there. Two or three hundred of them returned home disappointed, and the rest assembled in the Heimishaba to take some refreshments. But even this place was not a refuge. Police came again and ordered us to disperse. We at last went to Hibiya Park and, selecting a good spot, we made preparation to have our picture taken as a memorial of the day. Just at the moment when the photographer was going to snap the camera policemen appeared again in order to stop it by force. We shouted, "Banzai!" for socialists several times and at last returned home.

On the 16th inst. our comrade Nishikawa was called to the kojimachi police headquarters and was told that the Minister of the Interior has given an order to dissolve the Socialist Association because it is considered detrimental to public peace. This Association has been in existence for the past six years, and has done much for the cause of socialism. Alas! Its name will be remembered only as a historical fact!

As our readers were informed by the last issue, the sale of our paper issued on the 6th inst. was prohibited by the authorities. And at the same time, the editors, Kotoku and Nishikawa, were accused by the Chief of the Metropolitan Police of having violated our Constitution. The court was held on the 15th inst. in which Kotoku and Nishikawa appeared to defend themselves without being accompanied by a lawyer. The lobby was packed. Both Kotoku and Nishikawa explained their own principles succinctly, believing that they were well understood by the judges. But on the 19th inst. Kotoku and Nishikawa were sentenced each to five months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty yen. Moreover, the publication of our paper was stopped. Kotoku and Nishikawa appealed to the higher court, and we do not know what the result will be.

It is true that we are financially suffering a loss every time that persecution comes, but as our friends and readers are rendering pecuniary help constantly, we believe we can continue our movement without much difficulty. The blood of martyrs has even been good nourishment for the seeds of any great cause.—Heimin Shimbun, (Japanese Weekly), Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Lawson's disclosures seem at least to have added fuel to the fire for government supervision of the insurance business. Men wise in the science of insurance say the law is not many years off when cheap insurance will have to be abandoned, because of the increasing inability of the reinvestment of the vast accumulations in the treasuries of the big companies, and consequently the increasing difficulty of making that money bring in the increase that successful insurance operations require. Judging from the Lawson exposures, however, it would appear that there are at present even ways enough open for investment of the people's money so that the officers of the companies can manipulate a good deal of the increase into their own robber pockets.

A police commissioner in San Francisco raided a Chinese gambling resort and hauled away the safe containing the books and money of the proprietor, a so-called fantaisie club. The safe was left in the custody of the police and at the same time it was admitted by some members of the club that the books in the safe would show entries of hush money paid to the police. The club first enjoined the police from opening the safe and later became suddenly anxious that the safe be opened to show that there was nothing incriminating in it. When the safe was opened, sure enough the books were gone! Now, nobody would say that the police had made away with evidence of their own corruption, or

The presence of numerous houses of prostitution in the cities of the country is an evidence that capitalism already has destroyed homes.

"Right or wrong, give Debs credit for at least two qualities—ability and sincerity," says the Spokane Daily Chronicle. Well, thanks, even for that much!

One thing ought to be rather apparent to the American people by this time, that there is a vast amount of rottenness and false morality in business circles. And the higher up the rottenner. Blame capitalism, not the individual.

There are workmen working half time, and no time, and slowly starving and even committing suicide. But what of it, their "representatives" in the Civic Federation are not worried about life, nor are they driven to suicide. Moreover, what does it matter if labor goes hungry, when these sleek fellows are stuffing their stomachs at the banquet tables of the rich!

Dean Wickham of England says: "Hunger is at bottom a blessing. It calls out men's faculties. It is the law of life." It may be the law of life under the capitalist system, but we are willing to wager our last summer's straw hat that the dean isn't willing to take his own medicine, but manages to see that his own stomach is always well lined.

A thing that is giving the capitalist press the cold shivers is the Social-Democrats are in a perpetual campaign and that now that election is over they are at it again with renewed zeal. Old party workers have to be paid to work and then swindle those that pay them, whereas a large fraction of our work is unpaid, steady going and irrepresible. Indeed, many of the workers practically pay money out of their own pockets in order to work. That is what happens when a great principle is at stake. But the capitalist press shakes its head ruefully—it wonders where it's to end, and it is at a loss how to deal with an army that moves on such lines.

Starvation in the midst of plenty! Where in Dante's Inferno is there so hellish a proposition as that! But then, the capitalist system wasn't supposed to rule in that realm.

The German Kaiser was present recently at a church dedication in Berlin and the pastor, who was a Lutheran, scored atheism and Catholicism and it is reported that the German ruler expressed displeasure thereat. All of which is interesting as showing how much the Kaiser depends on the good will of the Catholic church in his fight on Socialism.

Evidently some of the plute papers themselves see through the flimsiness of Roosevelt's trust-busting pronouncements. The Minneapolis Journal publishes a cartoon showing him in the attitude of feeding the trusts and financial swindlers who appear in the guise of chickens, turkeys, etc. "Beginning to eat out of his hand," says the title of the cartoon.

COOING ROUND THE CAPITALIST THRONE!

"There was a little incident come to light last week which feels no account. 'Comrade' Parry is sending out circulars to the 'Appeal to Reason,' Berger's paper and others of the kind, asking them to club their papers with the organ of the American Manufacturers' Association, i. e. Parry's national organ. Surely 'Comrade' Parry was fighting for us! Do the trades-unionists fully grasp the intent and purposes conveyed by that incident!"

The above paragraph is taken from the editorial columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers and the unofficial organ of the United Mine Owners and the Civic Federation. The name of the editor of this paper is Sexton. It is so dead and full of rank odors that it should properly be in charge of a sexton or coroner.

Sometime ago the Herald in discussing Parry alluded to him as "Comrade" Parry in a vein of satire, which everybody understood except the tongue-tied Sexton, who tolls the bell for the mine-owning class while drawing pay from the poor coal diggers who dig coal for their masters while digging graves for themselves.

Everyone with as much brains as a gallinipper knows that Parry hates Socialism with the venom of an adder, and that between Parry and Socialists there is war to the death; and the asinine attempt of Mitchell's official organ to make it appear that Parry and the Socialists are in collusion exposes his peccant calibre and will be laughed to ridicule by his own followers.

The same issue of the U. M. W. Journal contains on the first page a three-column portrait of August Belmont, financial agent of the Rothschilds in the United States, Railroad Magnate and Labor Fleece, Arch-type of the capitalist exploiter, recently elected president of the Civic Federation, with whom Mitchell and other alleged labor leaders dined in high style in New York recently, while thousands and thousands of miners are working half time or not at all, as in Colorado.

The name of Parry, the avowed capitalist, who stands squarely on his ground and fights labor, free from hypocrisy, throws these fakery into pit, but they find it perfectly consistent to put their feet under the mahogany tables of the plutocrats and drink costly wines with the Belmonts, the Carnegies, the Ewalds, the Morgans and the Strausses, while a dozen courses of scab menu are served them.

The labor folk know his master's banquet as "the 22 Knave's master's crib." Parry does not banquet the Benedict Arnolds of organized labor and so the Sextons have no use for him; but they fall down on their knees in adoration of the Belmonts, the Carnegies, the Ewalds, the Morgans and the Strausses, while the labor folk are reduced to the level of capitalist despotism.

The U. M. W. Journal waxes wroth with counterfeit indignation at the thought of Parry, treating Socialists with some mark of respect. Be it noted that Parry and every other exploiter of labor is compelled to respect Socialists, much as he may hate them, for he knows that they do not truckle like sycophants and craven like sermins; that they do not attend plutocratic banquets and drink the blood of their victims; that they are honest and cannot be bought, and even the editor of the U. M. W. Journal in his heart respects them unless his servility to the mine owners has caused his heart and kidneys to change place and functions.

What has the Sexton of the U. M. W. Journal to say about John Mitchell, the National President, being decorated with elaborate diamond badges purchased by mine owners with the money wrung from the sweat and agony of the black-faced coal diggers whose scant wages are filched to pay him a salary to protect their interests against their exploiters?

It would be a crushing answer to Sexton if every miner in America could see the luxuriant banquet board scene (full page illustration) in Harper's Weekly for Dec. 31st, where the tables are loaded with the costliest foods and long arrays of bottles of choicest wines and surrounded by the sleek and smooth plutocrats and their professors and priests, while wedged in between, as if to leer and mock of labor, are its alleged leaders toadying to their masters in furnishing a Civic Federation, the very contemplation of which arouses honest men to loathing, indignation and contempt.

In the same issue of the U. M. W. Journal there is yet another editorial paragraph crowing lustily over Mitchell's reelection and citing this as proof of his vindication for forcing down the miners' wages

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

Blessed be Capitalism -- Hunger Pangs Midst Plenty!!

Among the top-notch American cities Democratic New York does not have a monopoly of distress among the working class. Republican Philadelphia also makes its bid, and makes it strongly. Both cities are ruled by capitalist interests under the capitalist system, so that the workers find that there is no appreciable difference between Democratic starvation and Republican famine. Here is the proof from Philadelphia, taken from the Phila. North American of Dec. 28 (Christmas-tide):

"Distribution of soup and bread to needy folk has begun at many of the soup societies' houses yesterday for the first time this winter. All the other societies will open within the next week and keep open as long as the rigors of winter demand or funds for maintenance permit."

"An unexpectedly large demand for the first day met the beginning of the distribution at the house of the Western Soup Society, 1613-15 South street, the doors of which were opened at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour a line of persons were waiting, ticket in hand, to get some of the food that is promised."

"A similar scene was enacted at the house of the Northern Soup Society, 817 North Fourth street, and the Central Soup Society, 709-11 Cherry street. Others that have opened or will do so within the next week are the Kensington Soup Society, 1036 Crease street; the Moyamensing Soup Society, 926 South Eighth street, which will open on Tuesday next; the Northeastern Soup Society, 1940 North Front street; the Northwestern Soup Society, 1901 Thompson street; the Southwark Soup Society, 833 South Hancock street, and the Spring Garden Soup Society, 1339 Buttonwood street."

Scarcity of work during the fall and early winter months has reduced many families to distressing poverty, and increased the number of persons whom the soup societies will be called upon to feed. The managers of the Moyamensing Society say the demand for tickets for soup and bread is twice as great as at the corresponding time of last year. At all the societies whose houses have opened the line of applicants is many times longer than it has been for many years."

A Russian newspaper correspondent was sent to Japan to observe the ways of the people and to give the paper's readers an accurate estimate of the war feeling among them. In the account which he wrote occurs this item: "One thing that impressed me was the Socialist movement in Japan. I attended a Socialist meeting at Sieba Park, Tokyo. It was dispersed by the police, as it was of an anti-war nature and there were several arrests. Socialism is a new ism in Japan."

A patent medicine known as Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription used to contain tincture of digitalis, (a powerful poison that operates on the heart), tincture of opium (a dangerous drug, only sold under restrictions in the drug stores) and alcohol. The State Board of Health of Massachusetts had this medicine, along with others, analyzed by some of the most famous chemists in this country and Europe, and then published the fact to the public. Dr. Pierce saw that this would hurt his business and so he overhauled his

"favorite prescription" and dropped out the three ingredients referred to, substituting other drugs in their stead. But the stuff is still called Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and people who take it don't know any more what they are putting into their stomachs than they did before the medicine was exposed. The patent medicine business is essentially a crooked one. The testimonials are as a rule fraudulent, or secured under pressure, or from people who are easily deluded into thinking that they have been mysteriously helped. Many a testimonial is flaunted before the public today by the harpies of the proprietary medicine business with the names of dead people signed to them, the person giving the testimonial of cure having had really only a few months longer to live. No one will believe that the Pierce company called in all their testimonials when they changed the ingredients of their nostrum. Undoubtedly testimonials of "cure" when the Favorite Prescription was in its original state were

used to sell the Prescription when it was entirely a different medicine. The people of this country are drugging themselves to death. What farmhouse, for instance, that does not have its collection of fakirish nostrums, superstitiously venerated! And yet in these nostrums are drugs and ingredients that few people would admit into their stomachs if they knew what they really were. The human stomach is a strong organ and yet at the same time a delicate organ. It was designed by nature to digest food and to help extract from the same the elements with which nature builds and maintains the human body in a state of health. The human stomach was never designed to digest drugs or chemical substances, and to take such things into it is to invite heavy penalties sooner or later. Nature does not forgive. It is merciless, for it is ruled by cause and effect. This paper long ago made the rule that it would not admit to its advertising columns any patent medicine advertisements. And it never will.

LABOR'S WILL - O' - THE - WISP

Victor L. Berger Continues his Review of A. F. of L. Convention

ALTHOUGH the convention was held in the distant city of San Francisco there were, nevertheless, 275 delegates present, representing no less than 1,558,000 members. The total membership of the American Federation of Labor is 1,536,000, according to the secretary's report. Most of the Central Labor unions of the large cities were not represented at all, for the reason that they could not afford the expense of sending delegates such a great distance. But the system of representation in vogue in the A. F. of L. is such that the large national and international unions are virtually the only ones which count. The absence of delegates from the Central Labor bodies of the large cities, therefore, was little felt, except that the socialistic element of the convention was thus considerably weakened.

The San Francisco convention was, in general, only a rehash of previous conventions; the only bright spot being the adoption of a resolution fixing an assessment for three weeks of one cent per week for each member of the Federation for the support of the striking textile workers of Fall River, Mass. This trifling assessment will net the sum of \$17,363 a week, or \$52,089 in three weeks, according to the present membership of the A. F. of L.—a further proof of the immense power that might be wielded by the Federation of Labor, if its leaders were class-conscious, more sensible, and less egotistic.

One point of difference between the "Frisco" convention and previous ones was the fact that the reactionary element in control of the Federation was better organized than ever before. Samuel Gompers is certainly a good trades-union politician, and although a cigar-maker by trade, an excellent machine builder by profession. Nor can it be denied that he possesses a great deal of cunning, despite his vanity and bombastic oratory. It must also be conceded that the erstwhile humble English cigar-maker has developed intellectually in no small degree. And in years past he has done some good strokes for the benefit of the labor movement. His success, however, has puffed him up and turned his head—it seems to have come to him quite unexpectedly. He takes an insane pride in the fact that the big capitalists and captains of industry condescendingly pat him on the back. When he spoke at Valejo, during the excursion to Mare Island, he took great pains to inform the world what good friends he and President McKinley had been and what great chums he and President Roosevelt are now. It is really wonderful what influence Gompers has at Washington; almost as much as that great negro, Booker T. Washington! The latter's lunch seemed to go a great deal further, however, for the Southern states are in danger of losing a goodly number of congressional seats in consequence of their disfranchisement of the negroes. Gompers, on the other hand, who has also had lunch once in the White House and been patted on the back as a harmonizer for the last twenty years, has not even succeeded in getting a paltry eight-hour bill passed.

Far be from me to condemn Samuel Gompers because he is not a Socialist. A man, even a workman, may be honest to the backbone and even highly intelligent, and yet not believe in Socialism as a system of social philosophy. Some men are such pronounced individualists that anarchism or a similar doctrine appeals to them more strongly than Socialism, even though such a doctrine be absolutely impossible of realization in the next phase of human civilization. We will not quarrel about this. Such a man, however, if he is honest and not a self-seeker and endowed with common sense, will not oppose any proposition which aims at ameliorating the condition of the working class and which is in line with the economic and political development of society and, indeed, inevitable. Yet Gompers has not only invariably opposed such measures, but in recent years has frequently given the impression of having acted the traitor, or at least of having tried to act as one. It is not surprising, therefore, that in radical circles, especially among Socialists, he has often been accused of being a traitor to the cause of labor. The writer of this article has never thus far accused him of this; but I say in all candor that his actions often could not be much different had he been paid by the capitalist class instead of the workmen.

Gompers completely rules the conventions of the A. F. of L. His word is law and any proposition which does not meet the approval of the "administration," that is, of the "old man," has little chance of being adopted. Sam Gompers is an excellent chairman; whatever may be said against him, this must be conceded. He has the power of keeping in check the turbulent elements of the convention without in the least curtailing the freedom of speech—as a rule, he gives even the Socialists full opportunity to voice their opinions, although he does not conceal his deep-rooted dislike of them and takes delight in displaying it. But on the other hand he openly uses his power as chairman of the convention and president of the Federation to defeat anything savoring of Socialism. In fighting the Socialists he frequently loses his self-control and usual equipage of temper and he becomes violent in expression and malicious in action. And the majority of his "boys"—the general organizers and camp followers—are never more delighted than when Gompers "kills" the Socialists. The American Federation of Labor is a very loose organization, giving expression to its opinions but once every year in its convention. In the interim the Federation exists merely on paper, as each national union possesses autonomy. All that remains is the President and the Secretary, for even the executive council meets only at long intervals. The prestige and power which Gompers wields, therefore, may be easily comprehended.

To make a long story short, his is a light that blazes up off and on but does not illuminate. Sam Gompers may be characterized as the "will-o-the-wisp" of the American labor movement. Woe to us if we follow it into the swamp of capitalist politics and into the mire of capitalist alliances.

In my next article I will try to give a sketch of the convention and its personnel, which will also tend to explain why Gompers has been able to hold on to his job for so long a time.

Victor L. Berger.

ABOUT HYPOCRITES

We are all aware of the fact that there are many kinds of hypocrites in this little insignificant world of—no, not ours, but—well, let's call it Rockefeller's.

Some of these hypocrites are very dangerous to society as it is at present constituted.

The most dangerous hypocrite is the one who is the most ardent defender of the present capitalist lack-o'-system.

He usually has an ax to grind or is hired to grind somebody else's ax.

He is always public-spirited and has a very high regard for the dear people.

He is also extremely patriotic. You don't have to ask him about this. He will tell you all about it the first chance he gets. He will also let everybody else into the secret.

If all the people were fairly well versed in the science of Socialism, the above-described brand of hypocrite would be almost as harmless as sunshine.

A Socialist paper is an excellent introduction to a knowledge of Socialism.

This brings us right back to the consideration of those yearly subscription cards.

If you're out of them, send for five more, and pay us two dollars when you have sold them, same as before.

THIS MEANS YOU, OF COURSE.

Port Arthur has fallen, but don't forget the fact that it required the infamous Dick military law shooting to shreds of many thousands of workingmen to accomplish it. The brunt of all wars rest on the workers. The shirkers set up the game and then stand off out of bullet reach.

We have received a set of resolutions from the Woman's International Anti-War League denouncing the infamous Dick military law that the last congress fastened upon an unsuspecting people, and demanding its repeal. The resolutions state that the Woman's organization is ready to co-operate with the labor unions that have been passing resolutions against the law. The secretary is Mrs. Victorine Wright of Tacoma, Wash.

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(CONTINUED.)

In the trust, freedom of competition changes into its very opposite—into monopoly; and the production without any definite plan of capitalist society capitulates to the production upon a definite plan of the invading socialist society. Certainly this is so palpable that it must break down. No nation will put up with production conducted by trusts, with so barefaced an exploitation of the community by a small band of dividend-mongers.

In any case, with trusts or without, the official representative of capitalist society—the State—will ultimately have to undertake the direction of production. This necessity for conversion into State-property is felt for the first time in the great institutions for intercourse and communication—the postoffice, the telegraph, the railways.

If the crises demonstrate the incapacity of the bourgeoisie for managing any longer modern productive forces, the transformation of the great establishments for production and distribution into joint-stock companies, trusts, and State-property, show how unnecessary the bourgeoisie are for that purpose. All the social functions of the capitalist are now performed by salaried employees. The capitalist has no further social function than that of pocketing dividends, tearing off coupons, and gambling on the Stock Exchange, where the different capitalists despoil one another of their capital. At first the capitalist mode of production forces out the workers. Now it forces out the capitalists, and reduces them, just as it reduced the workers, to the ranks of the surplus population, although not immediately into those of the industrial army.

But the transformation, either into joint-stock companies and trusts, or into State-ownership, does not do away with the capitalist nature of the productive forces. In the joint-stock companies and trusts this is obvious. And the modern State, again, is only the organization that bourgeoisie society takes on in order to support the external conditions of the capitalist mode of production against the encroachments, as well as of the workers as of individual capitalists. The modern State, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to the taking over of productive forces, the more does it actually become the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage-workers—proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head. But, brought to a head, it topples over. State-ownership of the productive forces is not the solution of the conflict, but concealed within it are the technical conditions that form the elements of that solution.

This solution can only consist in the practical recognition of the social nature of the modern forces of production, and therefore in the harmonizing the modes of production, appropriation, and exchange with the social character of the means of production. And this can only come about by society openly and directly taking possession of the productive forces which have outgrown all control except that of society as a whole. The social character of the means of production and of the products today reacts against the producers, periodically disrupts all production and exchange, acts only like a law of Nature working blindly, forcibly, destructively. But with the taking over by society of the productive forces, the social character of the means of production and of the products will be utilized by the producers with a perfect understanding of its nature, and instead of being a source of disturbance and periodical collapse, will become the most powerful lever of production itself.

Active social forces work exactly like natural forces: blindly, forcibly, destructively, so long as we do not understand, and reckon with, them. But when once we understand them, when once we grasp their action, their direction, their effects, it depends only upon ourselves to subject them more and more to our will, and by means of them to reach our own ends. And this holds quite especially of the mighty productive forces of today. As long as we obstinately refuse to understand the nature and the character of these social means of action—and this understanding goes against the grain of the capitalist mode of production and its defenders—so long these forces are at work in spite of us, in opposition to us, so long they master us, as we have shown above in detail.

But when once their nature is understood, they can, in the hands of the producers working together, be transformed from master demons into willing servants. The difference is as that between the destructive force of electricity in the lightning of the storm, and electricity under command in the telegraph and the voltaic arc; the difference between a conflagration, and fire working in the service of man. With this recognition at last of the real nature of the productive forces of today, the social anarchy of production gives place to a social regulation of production upon a definite plan, according to the needs of the community and of each individual. Then the capitalist mode of appropriation; in which the product enslaves first the producer and then the appropriator, is replaced by the mode of appropriation of the products that is based upon the nature of the modern means of production; upon the one hand, direct social appropriation, as means to the maintenance and extension of production—on the other, direct individual appropriation, as means of subsistence and of enjoyment.

Whilst the capitalist mode of production more and more completely transforms the great majority of the population into proletarians, it creates the power which, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. Whilst it forces on more and more the transformation of the vast means of production, already socialized, into State property, it shows itself the way to accomplishing this revolution. The proletarian seizes political power and turns the means of production into State property.

But, in doing this, it abolishes itself as proletariat, abolishes all class distinctions and class antagonisms, abolishes also the State as State. Society thus far, based upon class antagonisms, has need of the State. That is, of an organization of the particular class which was *pro tempore* the exploiting class, an organization for the purpose of preventing any interference from without with the existing conditions of production, and therefore, especially, for the purpose of forcibly keeping the exploited classes in the condition of oppression corresponding with the given mode of production (slavery, serfdom, wage-labor). The State was the official representative of society as a whole; the gathering of it together into a visible embodiment. But it was this only in so far as it was the State of that class which itself represented, for the time being, society as a whole; in ancient times, the State of slave-owning citizens; in the middle ages, the feudal lords; in our own time, the bourgeoisie. When at last it becomes the real representative of the whole of society, it renders itself unnecessary. As soon as there is no longer any social class to be held in subjection; as soon as class rule, and the individual struggle for existence based upon our present anarchy in production, with the collisions and excesses arising from these, are removed, nothing more remains to be repressed, and a special repressive force, a State, is no longer necessary. The first act by virtue of which the State really constitutes itself the representative of the whole of society—the taking possession of the means of production in the name of society—this is, at the same time, its last independent act as a State. State interference in social relations becomes, in one domain after another, superfluous, and then dies out of itself; the government of persons is replaced by the administration of things, and by the conduct of processes of production. The State is not "abolished." It dies out. This gives the measure of the value of the phrase "a free State," both as its justifiable use at times by agitators, and as its ultimate scientific insufficiency, and also of the demands of the so-called anarchists for the abolition of the State out of hand.

Since the historical appearance of the capitalist mode of production, the appropriation by society of all the means of production has often been dreamed of, more or less vaguely, by individuals, as well as by sects, as the ideal of the future. But it could become possible, could become a historical necessity, only when the actual conditions for its realization were there. Like every other social advance, it becomes practicable, not by men understanding that the existence of classes is in contradiction to justice, equality, etc., not by the mere willingness to abolish these classes, but by virtue of certain new economic conditions. The separation of society into an exploiting and an exploited class, a ruling and an oppressed class, was the necessary consequence of the deficient and restricted development of production in former times. So long as the total social labor only yields a produce which but slightly exceeds that barely necessary for the existence of all; so long, therefore, as labor engages all or almost all the time of the great majority of the members of society—so long, of necessity, this society is divided into classes. Side by side with the great majority, exclusively bound slave to labor, arises a class freed from directly productive labor, which looks after the general affairs of

society; the direction of labor, State business, law, science, art, etc. It is, therefore, the law of division of labor that lies at the basis of the division into classes. But this does not prevent this division into classes from being carried out by means of violence and robbery, trickery and fraud. It does not prevent the ruling class, once having the upper hand, from consolidating its power at the expense of the working class, from turning their social leadership into an intensified exploitation of the masses.

But if, upon this showing, division into classes has a certain historical justification, it has this only for a given period, only under given social conditions. It was based upon the insufficiency of production. It will be swept away by the complete development of modern productive forces. And, in fact, the abolition of classes in society presupposes a degree of historical evolution, at which the existence, not simply of this or that particular ruling class, but of any ruling class at all, and, therefore, the existence of class distinction itself has become an obsolete anachronism. It presupposes, therefore, the development of production carried out to a degree at which appropriation of the means of production and of the products, and, with this, of political domination, of the monopoly of culture, and of intellectual leadership by a particular class of society, has become not only superfluous, but economically, politically, intellectually a hindrance to development.

This point is now reached. Their political and intellectual bankruptcy is scarcely any longer a secret to the bourgeoisie themselves. Their economic bankruptcy recurs regularly every ten years. In every crisis, society is suffocated beneath the weight of its own productive forces and products, which it cannot use, and stands helpless, face to face with the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume, because consumers are wanting. The expansive force of the means of production bursts the bonds that the capitalist mode of production had imposed upon them. Their deliverance from these bonds is the one precondition for an unbroken, constantly accelerated development of the productive forces, and therewith for a practically unlimited increase of production itself. Nor is this all. The socialized appropriation of the means of production does away, not only with the present artificial restrictions upon production, but also with the positive waste and devastation of productive forces and products that are at the present time the inevitable concomitants of production, and that reach their height in the crises. Further, it sets free for the community at large a mass of means of production and of products, by doing away with the senseless extravagance of the ruling classes of today, and their political representatives. The possibility of securing for every member of society, by means of socialized production, an existence not only fully sufficient materially, and becoming day by day more full, but an existence guaranteeing to all the free development and exercise of their physical and mental faculties—this possibility is now for the first time here, but it is here.

With the seizing of the means of production by society, production of commodities is done away with, and, simultaneously, the mastery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social production is replaced by systematic, definite organization. The struggle for individual existence disappears. Then for the first time, man, in a certain sense, is finally marked off from the rest of the animal kingdom, and emerges from mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones. The whole sphere of the conditions of life which environ man, and which have hitherto ruled man, now comes under the dominion and control of man, who for the first time becomes the real, conscious lord of Nature, because he has now become master of his own social organization. The laws of his own social action, hitherto standing face to face with man as laws of Nature foreign to, and dominating him, will then be used with full understanding, and so mastered by him. Man's own social organization, hitherto confronting him as a necessity imposed by Nature and history, now becomes the result of his own free action. The extraneous objective forces that have hitherto governed history, pass under the control of man himself. Only from that time will man himself, more and more consciously, make his own history—only from that time will the social causes set in movement by him have, in the main and in a constantly growing measure, the results intended by him. It is the ascent of man from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom.

A few figures may serve to give an approximate idea of the enormous expansive force of the modern means of production, even under capitalist pressure. According to Mr. Giffen, the total wealth of Great Britain and Ireland amounted, in round numbers, in

1814 to	\$2,500,000,000.
1865 to	\$6,100,000,000.
1875 to	\$8,500,000,000.

As an instance of the squandering of means of production and of products during a crisis, the total loss in the German iron industry alone, in the crisis 1873-78, was given at the second German Industrial Congress (Berlin, February 21, 1878) as \$22,750,000.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

Shadows Cast Before.

Boston Herald: The address delivered by President Jacob G. Schurman at the annual dinner of the Fitchburg Merchants' association, of which a partial report was printed in Tuesday's Herald, must be accounted one of the most significant recent utterances regarding present urgent problems of the nation. Since the election of last November, the industrial and commercial trust has been a disposition to regard certain issues as settled, on account of the unprecedented pluralities obtained in the states by the Republican party. But more and more, as the conditions of that remarkable expression are studied, do those who look back the superficial appearance and read its profounder significance feel an anxious concern regarding what it portends.

President Schurman is one of these. He declares that he has no faith in Socialism, and believes free competition to be "the natural, the inevitable and the most beneficial rule for economic societies." Nevertheless, he is "deeply impressed by the magnitude of the Socialistic vote, and the abstention from voting of a million or more radical Democrats at the last election." So must every one be who gives to the phenomenon the thoughtful consideration. In its quiet, peaceful way, it seems to him to be not wholly different, as a public fact, from the waving of the red flag in St. Petersburg last week—a protest of good and honest citizens against what they believe to be injustice and the violation of the rights of man. Such an occurrence would be impossible if there were not real or imagined evils to cause it. For this reason it is the duty of good citizens to make investigation, to discriminate honestly between facts and fancies, to discover whether there are real diseases preying on the body politic, and to take measures to abate them or to mitigate their violence.

The evil under which the people groan, the one that makes them indifferent as between the two great parties that solicit their votes, because in their judgment one is as false to the true interest of the people as the other, is the granting of special privileges which tend to the establishment of monopoly, the political creation of a condition that fosters injustice, the oppression of the many for the advantage of the few, and the denial and abandonment of the ideals of equality and liberty of opportunity, once prevailed, and were a guarantee of contentment. The trend of the present is toward the power of the rich in detouring the aims of legislation and regulating by partiality the enforcement of the laws, is a national peril which must be curbed in time or it will work destruction of freedom and happiness.

They often are, are not the worst, because they are limited in the scope of their operation. The railroad system rapidly being concentrated in the hands of a few men, and used arbitrarily and cruelly to promote or to crush the competition of industries, and to make those that are favored partners in their plundering mode, these are the great industrial and commercial trusts that fatten on government bounty and make it their chief end to destroy competition, demand the most serious attention of citizens who have not sunk in greed their love of right, of fairness and of country. The time is ripe for a vigorous patriotic crusade against those soulless corporations, which aim at nothing less than the ownership of the political organization of the nation, legislative, executive and judicial, and its complete subordination to their selfish materialism. They would buy elections with money or subvention, and place their attorneys in every office to serve their ascendancy and their wrong doing. Have we not seen a United States senator appointed in Pennsylvania at the dictation of a conference of representatives of the four great trusts that absolutely control that solid commonwealth, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Standard Oil Co., the steel trust and the coal trust? Say all that his friends may of his ability and character, he could not get twenty votes in the legislature next month if either of these companies believed that conscience or judgment would make him false to their common selfishness.

President Schurman takes much satisfaction in the indications of the President's message, and he clearly appreciates the necessity of curbing the power of the great corporations to defy and override the laws which are made for the protection of the people against the arrogance of those who know not justice and despise it. He trusts that the president has counted the difficulty and the cost of maintaining the position he has publicly taken and will not retreat before the opposition that any wise man might have foreseen. In President Schurman's judgment our domestic problems are much more important to the welfare of our 80,000,000 people than any foreign issues that are in sight or likely to become acute. If the president wants to get into a good fight, here is one that may properly engage all his ardor and all his resolution—the rescue of American freedom from the grasp of American freemen who are in conspiracy to overthrow them and trample them in the dust.

It is foolishness to presume that the aggregate Socialist vote and the radical Democratic non-voting million include all in whose hearts a sense or wrong rankles. The hundreds of thousands of good citizens who are not Socialists and other hundreds of thousands who are not Democrats, but who are not yet Mr. Roosevelt because they have more confidence in the strenuous militant temperance of his patriotism than in Judge Parker's, are profoundly convinced that the laws favoring industrial and monopoly and that those whose Lincoln called the plain people do not have a fair chance in life. If by neglecting restraint and correction of the tendency of the present to become a choice of the few to the many, the nation is forced between monopoly and socialism, they will prefer socialism as the lesser evil, and the one out of which an evolution of justice may be more certainly expected. To let the handful rule

And This They Call Prosperity!

Minneapolis Tribune: A desire to obtain work, so intense as to have become a mania, drew several hundred young men and women into a struggling, pushing, clamoring mob at the rear First avenue entrance to Powers' store yesterday. The aid of policemen was called by the managers of the store, who dared not open the doors to the excited crowd made unruly by a pressing need and a determination to get employment at all hazards.

HUNDREDS DISAPPOINTED.

The throng about the store held its place from 8 until 10 o'clock and no agency could dispel it, until finally despair succeeded hope and hundreds turned away in disappointment.

A casual glance at the crowd would have given the impression that it was a well-dressed one. Fussy bows of ribbon and chiffon showed in rainbow lines in the crowd, but—"There goes the ruffle off my sister's best skirt!" a young woman cried out, as the crowd unceremoniously jostled a man's clumsy feet on the train of her dress.

"I've got on all the best clothes we have in the house and I somehow lost my big sister's black ostrich plume, but I don't care if I get a position," another girl told the first unfortunate sympathetically, while others in the vicinity furnished pins, to temporarily mend the rent. It was easily discovered they wanted to make a good impression and were borrowed finery in most cases to do it.

"Well, I just have to get a position," a pretty young woman said, with her brows drawn into an anxious frown. "father got hurt, three weeks ago and we aren't going to have any Christmas, unless I can get some work to do."

She was exchanging confidences with a small boy nearby who squared his shoulders to say: "Mother 'pends on me. She hain't got no one else and I thought mebbe they'd need a cash boy."

RUSH AND SCRAMBLE.

When the doors were opened to admit as many as the managers thought they would need, the rush and scramble was pathetic. The golden rule and ordinary politeness could not be remembered. They crowded, pushed and strained to get in, and when the doors closed a groan of disappointment went up from the crowd outside, and those within was just as unmanageable. A policeman had to be called to subdue the excitement, and his efforts at first seemed feeble. They were impotent anyway, to restrain the jubilant spirits of the successful multitude, until in a moment the feeling had changed from one of gladness to one of feverish anxiety as to whether now they were in the store, employment could be secured. The crowd surged madly to the desk of the employment clerk and fought for places in the line.

As nearly as could be ascertained, large numbers were salespeople of experience, who had been out of work some time and had unsuccessfully tried to obtain employment in many of the big stores during the holiday rush. "We have more than we need," they had been told, and the disappointed ones hoped great things from the necessity of the Powers' store to secure a large number of extras for this week. There was an equally large number of inexperienced girls in the crowd, and they provoked sympathy more than the others, for in every case they were poorly dressed and urgent need had driven them out to attempt to secure a chance to earn some money.

of monopoly continue and fasten itself on the public more firmly is to invite a catastrophe.

Catholic Citizen: What with Lawson's articles in Everybody's Magazine, the Tarbell's expose of Standard Oil methods in McClure's, Steffen's expose of "The System," the articles now running in "The Era" Magazine of Philadelphia, uncovering the deals of the large New York life insurance companies, the impression is strongly made that American business methods are badly in need of reorganization. Unsafe men seem to be conducting high finance and controlling some of the great monetary institutions of the country.

Women's Column.

Under Socialism, a woman will not be compelled to sell her body and soul for dollars and cents as so frequently is the case today.

The problem of female labor is a very important one, and like all other problems, it is linked in with the great bread and butter problem of our present day. We find girls and women today who work for less than half of what the average working man receives in wages, and frequently we behold the strange spectacle of the male members of a family out of work and the female members toiling daily early and late. If one will but stand at our viaduct or on the streets which lead to our industries in this city morning or evening during the hours of six to seven you can see sights which are enough to make the blood run cold in your veins, with a cloud of shame. These poor human beings, both girls and women, are victims of the vicious system of capitalism, victims of circumstances over which they have no control. It is the economic want that lashes and drives them out into the cruel and cold world to battle for the necessities of life. How unnatural for a sister or daughter to be the breadwinner of a home, and yet this is true in thousands of cases in this nation.

Who among the men in this city or elsewhere will contend that a system or form of government that forces children and women to take the places of strong-armed men and carry the world's burdens to their graves is anything short of a brutal slavery? A glance at the real situation ought to convince every man that this position of the females can be nothing short of the most horrible form of slavery that the world has ever practiced.

Why does this nation allow them to be put into the factories, mills and mines, when we have so many able-bodied men in the field and such a bountiful supply of the necessities of life in our granaries and warehouses? Little tots that ought to be in school or in the home under a mother's care, how barbarous! Is it any wonder when we are told that prostitution is continually increasing? On the one hand young women are grinding and tearing themselves up for profits in the interests of their masters, and on the other hand women selling their bodies on the road of shame because they have found it unbearable to any longer stand the pressure of wage slavery on the industrial field.

Women do not like to lead a life of shame. But if one could but trace the real cause of their downfall, and sift it to the bottom, it would surely land at the door of capitalism. These poor women and children have no voice in our capitalist government; they have no say, neither have they a vote, and consequently they are not to blame for the present devilish form of society. But you men who boast about your voice and vote at yet in this nation, you men who can and do see these wrongs and refuse to right them, you men who refuse to reason for yourself and to think for yourself and to vote for your class interest; you men in the palpitating stand and look down upon the misery, poverty and the want of the masses and who, like cowards, refuse to right the wrongs, you are to blame for your sisters' and daughters' misfortunes, you are to blame for conditions as they are.

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FRENZIED POLITICS—No. IV.

How the Company Runs all Walks of Life in Montana

The average man in the East believes that Montana is still a frontier state. When he thinks of the State of the Mountains he has visions of cowboys. For is not the Montana cowboy famed in song and story? True it is that Montana cattle are ranged on a thousand hills and sold to the meat trust in Chicago and Kansas City, but nevertheless the development in mining for the past 20 years has been so enormous that the cattle are scarcely noticed and the miner in his digging clothes wears the crown that the cowboy in his glad, regalia formerly possessed. As well as the copper mines of Butte and the silver mines of Virginia City and the gold mines of Jefferson and Fergus counties, the coal mines of Carbon, Park and Cascade counties add to the great mineral wealth of the state. It is of one of these camps that I write this tale. After reading this I am sure the Frenzied Politics of Montana can be better understood.

In Cascade county, 16 miles from Great Falls, there is a coal mining town called Stockett. This town is owned by "Jim" Hill of the Great Northern Railroad. The company owns the railroad that comes into

the town, the company owns the great coal mine on which the town is built, they own the town site and the public utilities, likewise the company store and the company boarding house and most of the houses in the town. How beautifully the company controls things may be gathered from this fact. If a man whose head is turned by sloppy "success" articles, desiring to express his "individuality," "business foresight," "push," "energy" etc., should come to Stockett determined to go into business and has a cash capital of say \$1,000, he haunts up the company agent and inquires the price of one of the corner lots where his "push," "energy" etc. can have a chance to vent itself. The agent will look at him blandly and say, "That lot is not for sale, sir." Amazed, the pushing young man may offer, as has happened, \$300 for a \$100 lot, but it is of no avail. The company agent is inexorable, his instructions from the company are ironclad, no land will be sold. Further parley reveals the fact that the agent will agree to give the young man the lot for one year on a lease renewable on the company's terms. When the lease is signed, the young man must agree that he will not go into the dry goods business, the wet goods business, the grocery business or any business of any sort, good, bad or indifferent. The young man with "success" notions retires from the scene with a different opinion as to the efficacy of "push," "energy," "business foresight," etc. He knows that the company is absolute master and will not brook competition of any sort.

What of the miner then who has to work in this one company town? His life may be summarized in this way: He is born in a company house, wrapped in company swaddling clothes and rocked in a company cradle. At two years of age he toddles out in the company street and takes his first infantile look at the company shops. At 5 he goes to the company school, at 9 he graduates and goes to work on top. At 15 he goes down the shaft into the company mine. At 21 he gets married in the company church. She is not a company girl, but it is noticed that when she stands at the church rail with her groom that her veil has been bought in the company store. Then they go down to

the company house to spend their company honeymoon; it leases one shift. More children come into the world. Finally at 35 he sickens with miners' asthma. He lies down on a company bed where he is attended by a company doctor who does him with company drugs. Finally he draws his last company breath. Then he is placed in a company coffin and given a ride in a company hearse to a company graveyard where a company minister says a company sermon over his company corpse.

And such is the life of the coal miner in Stockett, Montana, U. S. A. With the onward march of capitalism Pennsylvania conditions have been brought 2,500 miles across the country to Montana.

Gone indeed is the country with its high spirits and notched guns. The pale company store coal mine wage slave has taken his place, as Montana has ceased to be a frontier state and taken her place with her sister states in the nation's wide march of economic development.

Thomas Aloysius Hickey.

CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

Professor Bowley has compiled a table showing the changes of occupation in the United Kingdom between the censuses of 1881 and that of 1901. The figures cover occupations employing 75 per cent of the male population. Youths are 15 to 20 years of age; those over 20 are men.

	1881	1891	1901
Young men, 15-20 years, male	322,103	368,901	391,001
Men, 20 years and over, male	1,032,103	1,081,901	1,101,001
Agriculture	34	22	414
Charge of houses	4	2	22
Fishermen	15	12	115
Sailors	8	10	135
Docks & Warehouses	8	10	135
Builders	90	129	402
Labourers	72	472	46
Furniture, etc.	19	31	102
Road labourers	1	14	2
Railways	21	171	343
Coal mines	65	291	812
Other mines	14	163	311
Engineering	7	61	96
Artisans	13	37	36
Textiles	75	274	67
Tailors	12	91	17
Boots	22	161	26
Hosiery and hats	4	30	4
Metal workers	122	667	1,031
Paper	25	84	140
Clericals	1	14	2
Earthware	5	21	6
Glass	4	15	6
Other manufactures	21	136	34
Food and drink	339	95	482
Domestic	70	32	131
Waterworks and lighting	1	20	2
Police	0	33	0
Post and messengers	7	20	16
Commercial	52	250	88
Professional	—	220	—

1,003 5,804 1,280

"I will never be one of the sleek dogs—I would never choose to withdraw myself from the labor and common burden of the world; but I do choose to withdraw myself from the push and scramble for money and position. Any man is at liberty to call me a fool, and say that mankind are benefited by the push and scramble in the long run; but I care for the people who are alive now and will not be lying when the long run comes. I prefer to go shares with the unlucky."—George Eliot.

Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body of Labor territory, aided by the fatal policy of the latter organization. It forecasts a conflict in the national organized labor movement that the Socialist movement will have to beware of. It complicates our problems growing out of the proper policy of our party of tying itself to no particular labor organization as against another. We must not be drawn into the conflict.

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND. Girard, Kansas, is beginning to redeem itself. In a special election the other day the fight was between the Republicans and Socialists.

Comrade Debs suffered a collapse after the strain of the national campaign and has been ailing ever since. In a letter just received, he says: "Your letter is received and finds me a prisoner trying to dodge pneumonia. I have had almost everything else and the account should now be almost settled. For the past several weeks I have been confined to my room under the care of a doctor and my work is sadly neglected."

Parry seems to be bluffing about wanting a debate with a Socialist. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills has sent him a challenge, but Parry sent an evasive reply through his secretary, saying among other things that when he was ready to debate he would arrange the details to suit himself. Thus falls to the ground the grandiloquent bluff in Parry's Industrial Independent that he would debate with a Socialist and print the debate.

In the presidential election just passed the Socialists in California cast 8,911 per cent of the total vote in the state, in Illinois 6,445; in Wisconsin 6,373; in Minnesota 4,005; in Ohio 3,619; in Iowa 3,056; in Massachusetts 3,024; in New York 2,235; in Missouri 2,027; in Indiana 1,762; in Michigan 1,721; in Pennsylvania 1,064; in Colorado 1,357; and in Texas 985.

The new municipal platform adopted in St. Louis is modelled on the lines of the Milwaukee municipal platform and is a clear cut expression of the thing American Social-Democracy stands for in its municipal work.

The American Labor Union Journal, official organ of the American Labor Union, and the Railway Employees Journal, have been consolidated into a monthly journal called "The Voice of Labor," with publication office in Chicago. The office of publication of the A. L. U. Journal was formerly at Hutto, Montana, but it moves East with the national headquarters of the American Labor Union. The change of location is significant. It shows how steadily the A. L. U. has been gaining in the American Federation

SOME ANSWERS TO MR. PARRY

Parry has been trying to break into the Social-Democratic fold with his flim-flam paper, the Industrial Independent. He has been asking our party members to get subscribers for him, and they are telling him what they think of him! We have received several copies of the letters sent him, from which we make a selection or two. Here is one written by Comrade Henry Cronse, of Moab, Utah:

I cheerfully accept your invitation of the 20th ult. to let you hear from me promptly—I agree with the "Socialists" that their position is invulnerable in the light of human dignity and now; also with your belief that "there is another side to the story." There is a right side and a wrong side to everything pertaining to human conduct. The robber class is on one side and the victim who suffers from the robbery are on the other side. The capitalist employer graciously gives employment to the wage worker, a very magnificent "gift"—but of precarious dimensions.

If the wage-slave cannot make a big margin of profit for his wage masters he gets the G. H.—cannot work at all. A master has no use for slaves unless big profits are realized. Talk of having the "right side" labor, when where and for whom he pleases. My own experience is an educator more reliable than the random assertions of a thousand notes and their jockey. It is to their interest to deceive—to perpetrate their system of exploitation. Fifty years ago I realized \$5 a month from the sale of my labor-power, chopping cord wood from sunrise till sunset for an Anglo-American in south-east Ohio—about 20 cents a day. Oh, such a "gift!"

The ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity. The Encyclopedia Britannica. This is enough to give every parasitic employer of labor the least notice and their jockey. No true Socialist—no honest man, will want a nickel's worth of this wealth produced by another worker. That every Socialist—every right-minded man wants every cent worth of what he himself has produced. Republicans claim the credit of abolishing negro chattel slavery. Socialists demand the abolishment of every form of involuntary servitude as well as involuntary bondage enforced by poverty. I have no right to enjoy the fruits of your labor, nor have you any right to the fruits of my labor—unless a full equivalent is given in exchange. The American Declaration of Independence refers to this right and designates it as "inalienable." Ask your learned graduates of educated ignorance to give workmen the plain definition of "inalienable." The majority of political wheedlers don't even want to know. They are too cowardly to even whisper its meaning to the next-door neighbor for fear of offending a parasitic plutocrat. You profess to believe that Socialism—the abolition of wage-slavery—is a foreign importation. Are you innocently mistaken or are you willfully falsifying?

History claims Thomas Jefferson as the author of the doctrine of the non-transfer of "fire, freights and the pursuit of happiness." Was Thomas Jefferson a foreign importation? The modern patriot can do doubt, you since you that justice upon American soil is also an alien. If an American citizen's "life, liberty and happiness

cannot be rightfully, properly, legally conveyed or taken away," then all you "capitalists of industry," who buy the labor-power of wage-earners, are buying what is not a marketable commodity.

Your plutocracy, a European importation, may well take notice that half a million voters in the United States discern the self-evident truth—a truth that was self-evidently true 128 years ago—that liberty cannot be bought. But you, by opposing Socialism, ignore this truth and treat it with contempt. The man who performs useful service for the commonwealth deserves all the necessary comforts of life—one worker just as much and no more than another. The shirker who is too proud and too lazy to work deserves nothing—no just reward for his criminal pride.

The following was sent Parry by Comrade James A. Hawley of Grand Rapids, Mich:

In reply to your letter of Nov. 25th, accompanied by the October and November issues of the Industrial Independent, wish to say I have complied with your request to bring your paper before the members of our local Socialist club. Your editorials were made the subject for discussion for the entire evening. From the tone of your letter, I infer you desire an expression from the Socialists of Grand Rapids upon the merits of your new paper. You say all Socialists should read the Industrial Independent. Will, at kindly inform us why? Since your paper is a broader and more dignified version of the "truth" than those pulp, tools of Capitalists, the Associated Press sheets, Socialists have no desire to patronize a paper devoted to false statements and, in addition, utterances indulged in only through malice. Instead of an attempt at fairness you put special emphasis on the words *Red Flag and Red Nation*, as though they signified the shedding of blood of the innocent, and an attempt to charge the Socialists with being lawless anarchists, and by such cowardly utterances, instead of fair and honorable discussion, hope to crush out the coming dominant party of the nation. We know of no way to force you from your position among the silny rocks, the habitation of hissing adders, but a word of advice may be of value to you. If you hope to make a success of your *Campaign of Education*, don't hide behind a subterfuge of lies. You say you are devoted to personal liberty for the laboring man. Yes! Can a man be free who is forced by circumstances to labor for a mere existence while you sell him time and labor for a profit, as the body of the black man was sold in the South prior to the war? You certainly know that all your prattle about individual liberty is hypocrisy of the rankest variety. Every non-united and non-socialist knows your pretended solicitude for the laboring man to be mere bomb. An well as we have faith in the highwayman's expression of sympathy for the traveler he would rob, because he is cumbered by defensive arms and watched by guards.

You promise, Mr. Parry, to enter upon a debate with some noted Socialist. Will your paper publish both sides verbatim and impartially? We are willing to allow the public to be judges. When you, Mr. Parry, make it clear to the plain honest people of America, how under the present system of society, social and moral conditions can be improved, how under our present system of graft, business

SAN FRANCISCO.—An interesting item on the card of future events in San Francisco is likely to grow out of a controversy as to the merits of the doctrine of "Natural Rights" or as it is expressed in the S. L. P. platform, "inalienable rights."

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis has challenged Miss Olive M. Johnson of the S. L. P. to a public debate as to the merits of the question and it is expected that the S. L. P. will accept the challenge or sing in a little lower note about frecks and cowards and so forth. The proposal is to turn Comrade Lewis's class lectures of Feb. 7th into a debate with Miss Johnson.

The first course of these Academy of Science Lectures closed last Thursday. They have been in every way a brilliant success, the financial receipts being \$130.00.

Dr. G. Frankel, late editor of the Tageblatt, is to speak for the party in Carmena Hall, 310 O'Farrell st., Jan. 15.

Miss Josephine R. Cole, member of the state committee and president of the Women's Socialist Union, was to have spoken last Sunday night in Carmena Hall, but found that she was not sufficiently recovered from a recent sickness to fulfill the engagement.

Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis lectured in her place and the meeting was a complete success financially and otherwise.

Our most effective speaker Mrs. Lewis is recovering from her sickness and expected at a near date to meet Miss Gail Gail of New York City in a debate on Socialism.

Socialist Bricks.

How many more chances does the Democracy need? What use is Debs anyhow? The dull world asks, a blinkin'. He's lots of use, that feller is. He's set the world to thinking.

Alfred Russell Wallace said: "The crowning disgrace is that with a hundred fold increase in our powers of wealth, production adequate to supply every rational want of our whole population many times over, we have only succeeded in adding enormously to individual wealth and luxury, while the workers are on an average as deeply sunk in poverty and misery as before. I am convinced that the society of the future will be some form of Socialism, which is organization of labor for the good of all. Just as the post-office is organized labor for the benefit of all."

Observe the poverty and want on the one hand, and the extravagance and folly on the other. Note the distinctions of class and cast in our land. Then tell me how you can pray for the Brotherhood of man or the Fatherhood of God and be consistent without voting for Socialism.

In times gone by the robber barons built their forts and planted their cannon on the banks of the Rhine and extorted from the trading ships any price they demanded. This was little business as compared to our modern railroad brigands. The Morgan and the Kuhn-Loeb brigands control twenty-six of our great railroads. They are dictators of our commerce and can fix the price of every ton of coal and farmers' products shipped to market.

Peru Engle. Newton, Ia.

We note with much satisfaction that you are beginning to interpret the handwriting on the wall, as you see the rapidly swelling Socialist vote. Your *sin* are finding you out. Little wonder you cross and contradict yourself in your editorials. You are confused. If you would know the fate of the monied opposition to Socialism I refer you to the fifth chapter of James.

Let that the Gods would destroy the first make mad. This accounts very likely for the hisses and vindictive utterances of the nonplussed of Citizens' Industrial Association.

The great industrial class of this country has created all the wealth, while a few selfish ones have taken it to themselves.

The great industrial class has fought every battle and again and again redeemed the flag given them by the sacrifice of blood of the father of the revolution, while the rich have always shrunk away with their wealth and were always willing that our flag should be trampled under the feet of any foes if they were not permitted to plunder and rob the nation that protects them.

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1 of Oconomowoc 1.50
1 of Janesville 5.30
1 of Pardeeville30
11 of Milwaukee 25.40
12 of Milwaukee (Polish) 4.50
5 of Racine 4.50
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1 of Two Rivers 3.00
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The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

A tailor boss in England was fined for working his employees (women) all night. One witness stated in court that she was dismissed because she refused to work after midnight. Oh, the capitalist system is a fine system, all right!

Consumption, the great devastator of the working class, is beginning to get something of the attention it deserves from scientific and economic students. Tuberculosis is essentially a poor man's disease, and it is making fearful inroads into the population of this country, principally in the congested portions of the cities, but also to some extent in the farming districts of the poorer states, where the houses are closed tight in winter and the occupants to save fuel avoid ventilation, and where also for cheapness sake they live on salt-embalmed pork and other unnatural foods.

We note, with some pleasure, that learned circles are coming to see that consumption is not a disease which once "caught" must necessarily run its fatal course, but that it is simply nature's fight against wrong conditions and unhealthy ways of living, nature's protest, in fact, against bad housing, the breathing of too much house air, the eating of wrong and poisoned foods, and the working in dusty and unsanitary factories. There is a vast amount of educating necessary in order that people may know what to avoid in these directions, and no better way could be suggested than that the children be taught it in the schools. Let our school boards take the subject up and let text books be prepared on the question. There is no time to be lost, for human lives are at stake.

In this connection we would urge our readers, especially those of the factory worker class and those who must live the usual existence of the modern wage worker, to buy the January number of McClure's Magazine and to read the article on "Tuberculosis: The Real Race Suicide," which covers some fifteen pages with instructive reading about the "great white plague." The magazine costs ten cents, so that almost anyone can afford it. "Tuberculosis," it tells us, "is not, as was believed a few years ago, a mysterious and inevitable fate. Modern science has shown us that the environment which man makes for himself, the habit of life which he practices, determines his liability to the disease. Tuberculosis is the chief cause of death throughout the world. Its serious source of infection is from man to man by the sputum expectorated or coughed up; but although communicable in this way, it is not, in the ordinary sense, contagious." A careful consumptive, who understands that his sputum is to be destroyed and not expectorated about where it can dry and get into the air as dust for others to breathe into their lungs, is never a public peril, it says. The article holds to the theory that the bacillus of consumption is the means by which the disease is spread, and says that an ordinary consumptive coughs up about seven billions of these bacilli in a day. Sunlight kills them, so that ordinarily spitting into the street is not a source of public danger. But sputum upon sidewalks where it has not dried and been acted on by sunlight, is easily tracked into our homes by walking on the street, and once trodden into carpets or rugs may be calculated to make up a part of the dust that the house wife, who usually breathes through her mouth, draws in at each sweeping. Here again, the danger of these little microscopical germs depends on conditions. If the person breathing them is weak, and in a run down physical state, they are likely to find favorable soil for growth, and a case of consumption is slowly developed. This, of course, is the view of medical science. While we do not fully share it, the fact remains that it is the person in good health, whose living habits are proper, who need have no fear of contracting the disease. The article in McClure's states that in tuberculous hospitals the nurses, who are often persons who have been cured of consumption, stand in no danger of contracting the disease, because the expectorations from the diseased lungs of the patients are burned up, and the surroundings are kept in a sanitary condition—there being less danger of contagion there than outside their walls.

The article makes this point, which is interesting and should put consumptives on their guard against the cresote-poison quacks who are always ready to take a consumptive's money and then ship him off to "a better climate" when he has become so bad that cure is impossible, that there are no specific remedies for consumption nor sure-cure drugs or poisons. The only cure that has really been found of value is the fresh air cure. Best of all it is cheap. Consumptives, warmly clad, have slept out doors Summer and Winter, and breathed out door air as many hours of the twenty-four as possible, and cures have been wrought in all cases where the patient had not let his case run until his vital forces were completely broken down. A clean body, food that is not irritating to the stomach by means of spices, peppers, alcohol, or drugs or narcotics of the tobacco order, careful attention to breathe nature's air at first hand, well ventilated bedrooms—all this is necessary to re-establish the right relations that nature demands, if our consumptives are to regain their health. "Drugs are practically useless, patent medicines, with their testimonials either faked entire, or wrung from sufferers by blackmail, are cruel swindles and in many cases criminally harmful. Fresh air, sunlight and good food (this means as natural food as possible, cutting out coffee, tea, vinegar, mustard, chemical leavens, all meat to quite an extent) will save any case of tuberculosis that has not progressed too far—and nothing else will."

We shall refer to this subject again next week. In the meantime we would point out this fact, that consumption is itself part of the present labor question, for it is devastating the working class, and its severity is increased by the capitalist system, which locks up the workers in dusty factories away from nature's sunlight and weakens their powers of resistance to disease by imposing inhuman tasks upon them.

One thing is certain, that the Gompersites are excited and apprehensive. It wasn't the presence at San Francisco of Comrade Victor L. Berger of itself that wrought them up. Their carefully planned fight on him was because of a certain fact that he stood typical of: The incessantly swelling tide of Socialism in the trade union movement. They realize what this means, they realize that it is getting up near the danger mark for them, and they are furious.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. And the Gompersites are mad, there's no doubt about it. Their fight must have a concrete object to vent its fury upon, and they chose Victor L. Berger, and especially because they felt that at his

door in a large measure lay the blame for that rising tide in the unionism of America. Just in this connection we wish to call attention to an evidence of this panic and frenzy on the part of the element we have reference to. It is a low-lived exhibit, and serves well to measure the fever of its source. It is taken from the columns of the Western Laborer, a pure and simple sheet, edited by a man closely identified with labor faking. Here it is:

A good story is going the rounds about Victor Berger, the red delegate, who represented the national committee of the Socialists in the American Federation of Labor convention at the expense of the Typographical Union. It seems Mr. Berger accompanied her husband to the coast and on the way out they experienced quite a severe

Do You See This, Mr. Common Workingman!



(Reproduced from Harper's Weekly, Dec. 31, 1904.)

The annual dinner of the National Civic Federation of Labor (!) was held at the swell Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Dec. 15. Harper's Weekly (capitalist) printed a flash-light view and wrote a long editorial slobbering over Gompers and Mitchell. At the banquet besides millionaire fleecers of the working class like Belmont, Strauss and others were Pres. Eliot, who said "the scab is a hero," Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and the high-up misleaders of labor. Carnegie, of bloody Homestead days, who was to be made president in Hanna's place, declined and Belmont was chosen. Gompers was toastmaster at the above kingly feast!

COOING ROUND THE CAPITALIST THRONE! — Continued from page 1.

a year ago. It is only necessary to say that the mine owners are in control of the mine workers' union. To prove this it is sufficient to say that the mine owners collect the dues of the union miners by withholding them from their wages, and if the miners object to having the dues taken from their wages; they are discharged. In other words, the miners are compelled to pay their dues into the union or lose their jobs, and under such circumstances it is not strange that Mr. Mitchell was "vindicated" by reelection. The mine owners saw to that, for they have in Mr. Mitchell too valuable an ally to lose. We have any amount of proof that miners who objected to having their dues docked down from their wages to support Mitchell, Sexton et al. were promptly threatened with discharge. This tells the story and the whole of it, and no amount of squirming will alter the facts and in due time they will be known and the misleaders of labor who are now toasted and banqueted will be remembered, if at all, for their infamy.

When such a notorious labor liar and scab sheet as Harper's Weekly, the private organ of Jno. Pierpont Morgan, that never had a decent word for labor in all its career, nor anything but venom for any honest labor leader—when such a sheet pours its fulsome editorial flattery on a labor leader as it now does on John Mitchell and Sam. Gompers, it is time for union men to open their eyes and do some thinking, for there is surely something going on that will bear investigation.

Not long ago the same U. M. W. Journal had an editorial attack by cowardly innuendo, that is characteristic of that organ. No name was mentioned, but it was plain that it was aimed at Comrade Eugene V. Debs. The editor wanted to know what right Debs had to say that the miners would have to take a reduction of wages and afterward condemn John Mitchell for making the reduction. He then asks how these positions can be reconciled and closes by delivering himself of the coarsest and vilest abuse.

Does Sexton really want this question answered? Is he sincere in wanting light where there is now darkness? Let us test the honesty of this gentleman. Will he have John Mitchell ask that question of Comrade Debs on a public platform or anywhere so it can be answered in public? We will guarantee that the question will be answered and furthermore that it will be an eye-opener to no one more than the miners themselves.

Here we have a square issue. No evasion, no crawling, Mr. Sexton! You will toe the scratch or stand convicted as a cowardly slanderer.

You and your associates have repeatedly attacked Mr. Debs and other Socialists in your columns—squirting your poison at them at long range and you do not dare to meet them face to face where they may have a chance to tear the masks from the faces of hypocrisy and show union men their misleaders in their true colors.

and fatal railroad wreck. When Mr. Berger arrived back on earth after the first shock he at once began to look for his valise before he took time to inquire as to whether Mrs. Berger had been injured, or whether any one was injured. While the trainmen and passengers were taking out the dead and injured from the wreck and ministering to their wants, Mr. Berger was looking for his valise. Nothing was thought of the matter until the "Are They Traitors?" circular was distributed in the convention. The delegates then recalled Berger's exciting search for his valise in the railroad wreck. The valise contained the circulars with which he hoped to drive Mitchell and Gompers out of the American Federation of Labor convention—but the next day he

denied all knowledge of the circulars and in a flimsy apology attempted to tell the delegates they must have been printed in his office by the business manager. When pressed close by some of the delegates as to why he was so anxious to find the valise in the wreck, he said he wanted a change of linen.

Think of the depravity of a man who would print such a shameful thing as the above! Here we have the ghoul story that a man who has ever been known for his tender-heartedness was ignoring the cries of the injured and imprisoned victims of that railway wreck and was spending the time looking for his

own baggage. And this wretched story is told, the miserable slander sent broadcast in order to bolster up the untruth about Comrade Berger having circulated the anti-Gompers circulars at San Francisco. Comrade Berger never saw the circulars until the trap was sprung on him in the convention, as we have already explained. There is but one explanation for this indecent attack: The Gompersites are becoming frenzied at the rise of Socialism in their midst, and are losing their heads and their sense of decency as a result of that frenzy.

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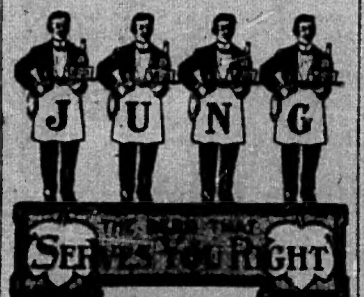
THE NEW PHILOSOPHY, by Arthur Crane. Cloth, 48 pages. San Francisco: Published by the author for Gratuitous distribution.

This is a neat appearing little book setting forth the author's ideas of the truth and the influence of thought on material things. We confess to our inability to follow him in all his excursions. Thus he gives us a chapter on health in which he holds that bodily health depends on mental health. Philosophy drives away the sullen humors, he says, and fever is subject to philosophy. "A fever of worry sometimes brings on a fever of the blood." Now fever is simply nature's way of burning up accumulating rubbish in the body and fever would be impossible in a completely healthy body, such as no one enjoys today. Fever cannot exist without something to feed on, no matter whether the mind is clean or unclean. According to Mr. Crane's philosophy, however, people can eat wrong food, breathe impure air, swallow poisons, or live amidst filth, and yet have absolute health, although the laws of nature are defied, by simply having the proper attitude of mind. We will have to be shown!

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE, by Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. Cloth, 640 pages. Chicago: The International School of Social Economy, publishers. Price: \$2.50.

This work of Prof. Mills can only be fairly characterized by the use of Dandie Dimmock's favorite expression, "Prodigious!" It makes up a volume of 640 pages, each page measuring up in size with the popular magazines. The contents, of course, is built on the author's system of correspondence lessons, but to avoid repetitions and confusion, there has been a painstaking shuffling of topics so as to make a comprehensive whole and to bring about a proper context and sequence of ideas. The chapters are divided into numbered and subtitled sections, of which there are in the aggregate nearly a thousand in the entire volume. This will give the reader some sense of the extent of the work. A criticism to be made at this point is that the index is altogether too meagre, especially as the volume will be used by students as a reference book. It was the utter lack of such a cross reference index that rendered Isador Ladoff's volume on "Evolutionism in America" almost inaccessible to the student seeking to use it for hasty reference.

In reviewing so large a work, only a cursory reading is possible, but from



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such an inspection of the book, taking particularly those portions dealing with the most important parts of the Socialist teaching, there is no evidence of carelessness or inaccuracy of statement, nor of false teaching. To use a current vulgarism, Prof. Mills appears to have "made good." True, in some places, there is a trace of ultra-orthodoxy, in an unconscious effort, perhaps, to placate his critics, as, for instance, in Chapter Thirty-eight where he says, "So long as the government is administered by a political party controlled by the capitalists, any industries administered by such a government can not in any way be said to be either examples of Socialism or steps toward Socialism." (Page 323.) This may win impossible applause, but certainly few constructive Social-Democrats will admit that the government ownership of the postoffice, for instance, is not in the direction which we shall have to travel to achieve the conquest of society for our principles. Government ownership will undoubtedly evolve into a collective, democratic ownership, else why should our party seek to put its members into legislative office in advance of the inauguration of the Co-operative Commonwealth?

In conclusion we would say that Prof. Mills teaches with clearness and with a practical and a naturally sound hand. It is essentially a book for the beginner, and a better book could not well be found.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity.
Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET.
Telephone Main 1742.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 344 1/2 St., Sec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2419 Chambers St., Treas.
GUSTAVE ESCHER, 315 Newhall St., Sec. Treasurer
M. WEINERLICH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WESER, 318 State Street.

EXECUTIVE BOARD—Ed. J. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Kneeland Avenue; James Sheehan, B. H. Basenberg, Emil Brodke, Hy. Meach, James Hendricksen, J. J. Handley, Meets half-hour previous to sessions of Council.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: P. E. Neuman, Chairman-Secretary, 318 State Street; G. E. Esche, J. W. Tonsor, Charles Fischer, Henry Kasper, J. J. Handley, Fred Heise, A. Hingford.
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: P. Brockhausen, Secretary, 553 Orchard Street; P. W. Wilson, Thomas Feely, Charles Ittpe, H. W. Paepke.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, 709 First Street; A. Kurth, J. W. Tonsor.
NOMINATIONS: W. E. Acker, B. H. Basenberg, Joe Zuhert, Wm. Breha, M. Teich.

LABEL SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. E. Neuman, Secretary, 318 State Street.

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Federated Trades Council.

Regular meeting, Jan. 4.—Dele-
gate Healy in the chair, Delegate
Tonsor vice chairman.

Roll call dispensed with.
New delegates seated from Car-
penters' No. 1748, Brewery Work-
ers' No. 9, Coopers' No. 35, New-
paper Writers', Marble Workers',
Steamfitters', Carpenters No. 188,
Tobacco Workers', Beer Bottlers',
Hardwood Finishers, Stereotypers
and Electrotypers', Typographical
No. 10, Machinists' No. 492, Cigar-
makers', Painters', Malsters', Brew-
ery Engineers', Brewery Team-
sters', Boot and Shoe Workers', Hod
Carriers', Core Makers', and Bar-
bers.

Chair announced that a new treas-
urer would have to be elected as
Bro. Esche had not been returned as
a delegate from the Foot and Shoe
Workers. Delegate Hendricksen and
Tonsor nominated. Tellers: Melms,
Acker and Neuman.

The Labor Secretariat committee
reported having met and recom-
mended the selection of Bros. Ton-
sor and Griffin to fill vacancies. Re-
port approved and committee now
stands Welch, Neuman, Reichert,
Heath, Weber, Feely, Griffin, and
Tonsor.

Bro. Chas. Hardy of the Tobacco
Workers, Louisville, Ky., granted
the floor, speaking on the conditions
in this city. He urged the purchase
of union label tobacco only.

Delegate Berger reported on the
San Francisco convention of the A.
F. of L., showing that the press re-
ports sent out over the country were
willfully misleading. He was not
the only one who voted against Presi-
dent Gompers, there being fully two
dozen others, but he was the only
one to object to his election be-
cause of his record in the convention
which tried to hound him down
and it was fully twenty minutes be-
fore he could get his vote recorded.
He read the different resolutions he

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will employ every man or woman
not working. We want Agents in
every city and town in the United
States to solicit subscriptions for the

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woman anywhere who can afford
to do without the Herald. Now, if
you are out of employment, why
not make a few dollars canvassing
for the Herald? We will liberal com-
missions. Make a systematic house-to-house,
factory-to-factory canvass, either
all or part of your time. It's an
easy way to make money.

Write us, we will furnish sample
copies, etc., etc.

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notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does
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you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be
absolutely certain of its healthfulness
when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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introduced to show that they made
no reference to Socialism and said
that the subject of Socialism was
brought in by the other side, which
had had its plans all laid before-
hand, and carried them out, al-
though no Socialistic resolutions
were introduced. The whole thing
had been cut and dried.

On motion a vote of thanks was
extended to Bro. Berger.
The vote for treasurer resulted as
follows: Tonsor 68, Hendricksen
47, Scattering 7. Tonsor declared
elected.

At this point the newly elected
officers were installed.

Executive Board Report: The
books of Council had been audited
and found correct. The receipts for
the quarter were \$1,365.72, dis-
bursements \$686.52. Balance on
hand last quarter \$220.15. The
present balance on hand was \$899-
35. Delegate Rooney was called be-
fore board to explain the dissemi-
nation of certain labor literature.
The matter was satisfactorily ex-
plained. Report adopted.

Communications: From West-
ern Federation of Miners reporting
on growth of the organization and
stating that the Cripple Creek strike
was not settled but that the men had
won at Telluride, all demands being
conceded. From the Electrotypers
and Stereotypers renewing their ob-
jection to the Council owning stock
in its official journal. Placed on
file.

On motion the following resolu-
tion presented by Bro. Neuman, was
passed:

Whereas, Recent experience and
investigation has brought to light a
deplorable lack of the support mer-
ited by the Tobacco Workers' Inter-
national union and its blue label;
therefore,

Resolved, That M. F. T. Co.
again repeats its endorsement of the
Tobacco Workers' label, and we
urge upon members of affiliated
unions the cultivation of a taste for
the union article in the tobacco line,
bearing in mind that none is strictly
union without the label.

Resolutions from several dele-
gates were presented to have the
minutes read in German and mo-
tions restated in German. A mo-
tion to place on file was voted down.
On motion the resolutions were
adopted.

A motion to suspend the rules to
consider the proposed amendment
to the constitution was lost, 53 to
23. The council thereupon pro-
ceeded to the election of the stand-
ing committees.

The vote for the organization
committee stood: Weber 78, Tonsor
70, Raasch 69, Wilson 69, Hendricksen
59, Neuman 42. The first five
were declared elected.

The vote for the grievance com-
mittee stood: Handley 60, W. Prehn
56, C. Prehn 41, Zastrow 60, Win-
ternitz 44, Diedrich 63, scattering
2, and 7 votes cast for Prehn (no
initials). Bro. C. Prehn withdrew
his name and the chair declared
Bros. Handley, W. Prehn, Zastrow,
Winternitz and Diedrich elected.

The vote for Legislative commit-
tee stood: Berger 52, Melms 50,
Feely 51, Weber 37, Dippel 30,
Zastrow 29, Wilson 27, Neuman 3,
Blank 3. The first five were de-
clared elected.

For Sanitary committee the fol-
lowing were elected by acclamation:
Bros. Taves, Berger, Heath, Wilson
and Silver.

The Wilson amendment to the
constitution was then put to vote
and lost on a rising vote.

The request from the Stationary
Engineers for help in organizing
was again put over.

Announcement was made by State
Secretary Brockhausen that the leg-
islative committee of the State Fed-
eration would be in session all day
Sunday at Lippe's hall, Third and
Prairie streets and the next legisla-
tive committee of council was asked
to be present.

Receipts for evening \$68.08. Dis-
bursements \$124.05.

Frederick Heath,
Rec. Sec.

MATTHEW BIDDINGER DEAD!

Just as we go to press word comes
of the death of Comrade Matthew Bid-
dinger of Racine. This is a serious loss
to the movement, as he was a vigilant
member of the party, and much of the
success of the growth of the party in
that city was due to his strictness and
watchfulness.

LECTURES AT WHITEWATER.

The following is the forepart of
a lecture program arranged by the
Whitewater comrades:
Jan. 7. Social Evolution, Rev. Carl D.
Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Jan. 14. Idealism and Materialism,
George L. Teeple, Whitewater, Wis-
consin.
Jan. 21. A Socialist View of History,
Ira B. Cross, Madison, Wisconsin.
Jan. 28. The Rise of Capitalism, Prof.
D. O. Kinsman, Whitewater, Wis-
consin.

Feb. 4. The Fundamentals of Social-
ism, Daniel W. Hoan, Madison, Wis-
consin.
Feb. 11. Some Problems of the 20th
Century, Edmund T. Melms, Milwau-
kee, Wisconsin.
Feb. 18. The Ethics of Socialism,
Prof. H. H. Schroeder, Whitewater,
Wisconsin.

Feb. 25. The Class Struggle, T. M.
Watson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
March 5. The Evolution of the Wage
Slave, Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.
March 11. Socialism and Public Edu-
cation, Isaac Peterson, Whitewater,
Wisconsin.

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that you saw his ad. in the Social-
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FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue,
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A. J. WELCH, 873 Seventh Street,
Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Poor Street,
St. Paul, Minn.
T. J. MCKRIQUE, 10 North Franklin
Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WESER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,
553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor
Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West Bend Brewing and Maltng Co.,
West Bend, Wis.
The F. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., man-
ufacturers of bath tubs and plumber
supplies.
Chas. Falschick Bros. Co., 123-154 3rd St.,
Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of
chandeliers, gas and electrical ap-
pliances.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
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Famphors, Inc., 329 N. 1st St., known as
the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,
Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and
Tobacco.
The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of
the Radiant Home Line Stoves.
The Greenfield Clothing Co., Milwaukee.
The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay.
Casey & Stresen-Reuter Co., Merchant
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Financial Report of the Secy.-Treas. for
the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904.

RECEIPTS.
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union
No. 82 \$1.52
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union
No. 115, Finishers 1.78
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union
No. 8 2.02
Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union
No. 341 3.84
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 107 6.60
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 9 3.60
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 82 1.28
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 154 8.10
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 90 1.40
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 27 3.30
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 81 1.28
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 807 6.48
Brewery Workmen's Union No. 158 1.28
Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 213 8.80
Brewery Bottlers' Union No. 247 6.06
Brewery Engineers and Firemen
Union No. 25 6.00
Brewery Malsters Union No. 89 7.80
Brewery Teamsters' Union No. 72 15.00
Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222 2.04
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
197 3.06
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
282 1.30
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
283 1.30
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
340 3.90
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
276 8.40
Broom Wakers' Union No. 1 3.39
Boiler Makers' Union No. 61 1.30
Carpenters' Union No. 849 3.70
Carpenters' Union No. 657 5.54
Carpenters' Union No. 899 5.54
Carpenters' Union No. 1137 10.29
Carpenters' Union No. 91 13.54
Coopers' Union No. 94 2.50
Coopers' Union No. 30 18.06
Coopers' Union No. 13 3.16
Carriage & Wagon Workers' Union
No. 32 2.82
Cigar Makers' Union No. 162 4.90
Cigar Makers' Union No. 287 1.04
Cigar Makers' Union No. 323 1.96
Cigar Makers' Union No. 290 3.00
Cigar Makers' Union No. 25 19.30
Cigar Makers' Union No. 61 4.11
Cigar Makers' Union No. 477 1.21
Cigar Makers' Union No. 85 1.50
Cigar Makers' Union No. 325 3.26
Cigar Makers' Union No. 304 3.30
Cigar Makers' Union No. 341 1.48
Cigar Makers' Union No. 353 2.64
Cigar Makers' Union No. 182 3.42
Electrical Workers' Union No. 8 2.40
Federated Trades Council, Wau-
kesha 2.50
Glass Bottle Blowers' Union No. 13 7.20
Iron Moulders Union No. 286 2.16
Iron Moulders Union No. 301 6.00
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 225 4.62
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 55 3.90
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 88 11.10
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 32 1.30
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 328 2.64
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 66 6.28
Journymen Horseboers' Union
No. 11 6.00
Longshoremen's Union No. 230 2.04
Longshoremen's Union No. 35 13.20
Leather Workers' Union No. 123 1.32
Leather Workers' Union No. 54 3.00
Machinists' Union No. 251 1.80
Machinists' Union No. 234 15.14
Machinists' Union No. 89 9.56
Machinists' Union No. 24 1.30
Machinists' Union No. 470 4.50
Machinists' Union No. 546 3.80
Machinists' Union No. 488 1.02
Metal Polishers' Union No. 45 14.24
Musicians' Union No. 8 15.00
Painters and Decorators' Union No.
316 3.00
Painters and Decorators' Union No.
108 3.60
Painters and Decorators' Union No.
349 4.56
Pattern Makers' Union No. 10 10.85
Retail Clerks' Union No. 640 3.60
Steam Fitters' Union No. 18 7.20
Shipwrights' Union No. 32 6.04
Spring and Axle Workers' Union
No. 68 3.26
Stereotypers and Electrotypers
Union No. 12 5.60
Tobacco Workers' Union No. 18 6.60
Typographical Union No. 29 32.56
Typographical Union No. 344 1.82
Typographical Union No. 197 1.02
Typographical Union No. 10 4.32
Theatrical Stage Employees Union
No. 18 4.20
Teamsters' Union No. 618 10.80

Total Receipts for quarter 653.94
Bal. on hand Sept. 30th, '04 400.38
1,012.32
Total Expense for quarter 542.92

Bal. on hand Dec. 31, 1904 470.00
Receipts from sale of literature 32.75
Defense fund on hand (bal.) 121.06
Total funds on hand 643.73

Deposited in German-American Bank,
Milwaukee \$643.73

EXPENDITURES.

Printing balance on convention
proceedings \$48.48
Printing 500 German convention
proceedings 45.70
Printing 500 per capita notices 5.14
Printing 10,500 circulars, 3,500 en-
velopes 65.14
Printing 10,000 pamphlets 21.50
Space in offi-2 organ three
months and addressing 26.50
Hall rent and printing circulars for
Racine and Kenosha meetings 13.75
Frank J. Weser, agitation ser-
vice at Kenosha, Neenah and
Milwaukee 14.75

A. J. Welch, agitation service at
Racine 5.40
Dan. W. Hoan for addressing mass
meeting at Kenosha 5.00
Frank F. Neuman, pro. reading 1.25
Frank Heymanek for services at
La Crosse 4.00
Secy.-Treas. for agitation ser-
vices at La Crosse, Watertown, Mad-
ison and Milwaukee 60.78
Frank J. Weser, attending 4 E. B.
meetings 3.50
H. W. Historius, attending 4 E. B.
meetings 3.50
A. J. Welch, attending 4 E. B.
meetings 3.50
Secy.-Treas., attending 4 E. B.
meetings 3.50
Felix Biemart, services at Green
Bay 2.00
Postage 42.57
Expressage 3.44
Gas for 8 months 2.70
Secy.-Treas., loss of time during
working hour 70.40
Supplies, 1 man board and all
oil heater, 2 mantles, twine and
packing paper, 2 globes, 1 let-
ter file 9.53
Extra help on mailing circulars etc. 2.85
Telephone expenses 4.50
Street car fares 5.00
Exchange on checks 1.10
Telegrams31
Money orders11
110 copies Citizens' Alliance con-
vention proceedings 10.00
Hall rent Milwaukee 1.00
Typewriting60
Secy.-Treas., Official salary 3 mos. 50.00

Total Expense for quarter \$542.92

Unions affiliated during quarter.

Typographical Union No. 344, Green
Bay.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
282, Neenah.
Typographical Union No. 197, Janes-
ville.
Carpenters' Union No. 1249, Neenah.
Cigar Makers' Union No. 381, Water-
town.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union No.
340, Janesville.
Fraternaly submitted,
Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.-Treas.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the
means of production and distribution.
A theory of society that advocates a
more precise, orderly and harmonious
arrangement of the social relations of
mankind than that which has hitherto
prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the re-
construction of society, increase of
wealth, and a more equal distribution
of the products of labor and capital
(as distinguished from property), and
the public collective management of all
industries. Its motto is "Everyman
according to his deeds." (Standard
Dictionary.)

A science of reconstructing society on
an entirely new basis, by substituting
the principle of association for that of
competition in every branch of human
industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

STATE OF WISCONSIN.—Milwaukee
County.—County Court.—In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank G.
Heifrich, Decedent.

Letters of administration on the Estate
of Frank G. Heifrich, late of the City and
County of Milwaukee, deceased, having
been duly granted to John Heifrich by this
Court:

It is ORDERED, That the time from the
date hereof until and including the first
Tuesday of July A. D. 1905, be and the
said John Heifrich, do and he is hereby
which all creditors of the said Frank G.
Heifrich, deceased, shall present their claims
for examination and allowance.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims
and demands of all persons against the
said Frank G. Heifrich, deceased, be ex-
amined and adjusted before this Court, at
its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the
City of Milwaukee, in said County, at said
regular term thereof appointed to be held
on the first Tuesday of September 1905,
and on each and every day thereafter.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of
the time and place at which said claims
and demands will be examined and ad-
justed, and of the time above limited
for said creditors to present their claims
and demands, be given by publishing a
copy of this order and notice, for four
consecutive weeks, once in each week, in
the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper
published in the County of Milwaukee, the
first publication to be within fifteen days
from the date hereof.

Dated the 17th day of December 1904.

PAUL D. CARPENTIER,
County Judge.

RICHARD ELANER,
Attorney of Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—COUNTY COURT—
IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis
Weyrich, Decedent.

On reading and filing the petition of
Phillip J. Scholmer, the executor of said
estate, representing among other things,
that he has discovered a certain real
estate, and praying that a time and place
be fixed for examining and allowing his
account of his residue of the said estate
according to law:

It is ORDERED, that said application be
heard before this Court, at a regular term
thereof, to be held at the Court House,
in the City of Milwaukee, on the first
Tuesday of February, A. D. 1905, at 9 o'clock
A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same
may be reached on the calendar.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of
said application and hearing be given to
all persons interested by publication of
a copy of this order for three consecutive
weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing,
once in each week, in the "Social-Demo-
cratic Herald," a newspaper published in
said County.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1904.

By the Court.
PAUL D. CARPENTIER,
County Judge.

RICHARD ELANER,
Attorney of Estate.

IN COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.
In the Matter of the Proof of Heirship
of Frank Scholz, Decedent.

On reading and filing the petition of
Ferdinand Scholz and Caroline Grata, of
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, representing among
other things, that Frank Scholz, late of
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin,
died intestate on the 13th day of March
1900, and that the said Ferdinand and Car-
oline are the only living heirs at law of said
Frank Scholz, deceased, and are the
descendants of said Frank Scholz, deceased,
as may have any interest or claim any
interest in the real estate of said Scholz
deceased, at least twenty days before such
hearing.

Dated Milwaukee, December 22nd, 1904.

By the Court:
PAUL D. CARPENTIER,
County Judge.

RICHARD ELANER,
Attorney for Heirs.

A CALL TO ACTION.

How many of you who will read these lines will join in the great work for the great cause of Socialism—the only live issue before the great masses of the people today? How many of you will utter this remark: "Socialism is a coming factor, but I am going to lay low a while until it becomes a little stronger?" This is a fallacy on your part, because you need Socialism far more than Socialism needs you. Remember that as a wage worker, if you want to, free yourself from the industrial slavery that is predominating over you—if you want to break the chains that bind you to your masters and to the machines which your class has produced and your master has put possession of, you must yourself strike the blow. Don't for one moment expect any liberty from the class that reaps the harvest which you have helped to sow.

The time for action is now at hand. Get into line with hundreds of thousands of men and women who are so gallantly fighting the battle for industrial freedom throughout the civilized part of the world—the men and women who have taken it upon themselves to fight in the interest of the millions who as yet are hovering in the dark. Are you going to be one of them?

Let the New Year of 1905 be your starting post. Get into the organization, learn your class interests, educate yourself, do your own thinking. Get those within your community to do likewise. The victory must be ours. Civilization demands it. Do try at least to leave this world with better surroundings for the multitudes than with what you found it. Go down on the pages of history as one of the men or women who fought in the grand battle to help the coming generation out of the industrial wage slavery—the most horrible and brutal form of slavery that the world has ever witnessed.

My God, can't you see the injustice, the poverty and the misery that exists on every hand today? Hark and listen to the cries of thousands of little children grinding themselves up for profits. Have you no pity for the five millions of women eking out a miserable existence in the mills, factories and sweatshops. These pitiful human beings who have no voice or vote to better their conditions.

Can't you see the injustice that is being handed out to you every day of the year. These horrible monsters of injustice and charity entering the hovels and shacks of thousands of honest, willing and industrious workers who have simply voted away their rights. Be one of the men to help those that have been led astray on the political field, to get back into the right channel again. Help them to see and understand the usefulness and the power of the ballot when it is cast for and in the interests of themselves, namely for the wealth producing class. By doing this you will fulfill your mission as a worker in the army, of all for one, and one for all, a doctrine based upon love and justice. Are you with us or against yourself in this grand cause for the emancipation of the working class?

Edmund T. Melms.

Machinists' Lodge No. 301.

All members of the above lodge are kindly requested to attend the general meeting and election of officers in the Lodge hall, 654 12th st., Monday evening, January 9, 1905. As very important business is to be transacted it is necessary for every member to be present.

O. Boeckert, Secy.

Don't forget those five Herald subscription cards. Pay us \$2 for them when sold.

DAVIDSON Milwaukee's LEADING THEATER

4 NIGHTS Begins SUNDAY Jan. 8 Mat. Wed.

...THE SPARKLING, DAZZLING MUSICAL COMEDY...

ISLE OF SPICE

with an unsurpassable male chorus and a chorus of unrivalled beautiful girls

Prices \$1.50 to 25c Matinee Wednesday \$1.00 to 25c

Coming THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 3 NIGHTS

ROBERT EDESON RANSON'S FOLLY

A breezy comedy of American army life Regular Prices Matinee Saturday

ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE.

Mr. Chas. E. Blaney presents the Author and Actor

MR. HOWARD HALL

in his latest Scenic Melodrama

THE WAIF'S PARADISE

Mr. Hall rescue the baby from the den of wild African lions.
A daring leap for life from a burning tenement.
The great dredge scene on the Chicago river.
The sensational quarantine scene.
THE GREATEST AMERICAN PLAY EVER WRITTEN

Reserved Seats down stairs 25c

THE SEMINARY GIRL

The Seasons Biggest Musical Success

THE GAS COMPANY

IS AGAIN SELLING ITS OWN

Genuine GAS COKE

DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

PRICES:

\$5.50 EGG For Large Furnaces & Boilers PER TON \$5.50
\$4.50 NUT For Furnaces, Ranges & Stoves PER TON \$4.50
\$4.50 SMALL NUT For Small Stoves, Self-Feeders and Banking Furnace Fires PER TON \$4.50

No Charge for Carrying Except for up and down stairs, when a charge of 25c will be made.

Telephone Main 1936 or leave orders at the Gas Office, 182 Wisconsin St.

Milwaukee



Gas Light Co.

ROBBING THE COUNTY TREASURY.

SOME SHAMEFUL HAPPENINGS AT THE COURT HOUSE!

COUNTY CLERK PHELPS, A PERSISTENT GRAFT-ARTIST, DRAWS DOUBLE PAY FOR CANVASSING THE VOTE!

CAPITALIST PARTIES TOO CORRUPT TO PUT HONEST MEN IN OFFICE.

On motion of Supervisor McGowan the rules were suspended for the purpose of allowing the following accounts, referred to the committee on laws and legislation at this meeting:

Thos. Y. McGowan, services... \$240.00
S. R. Bell, services... 240.00
F. O. Phelps, services... 240.00

Supervisor McGowan moved that the above accounts be allowed.

Ayes—Baldani, F. L. Bell, S. R. Bell, Barkhart, Ciesinski, Cwikowski, Danielski, Dornier, Farries, Fisher, Gensz, Greene, Guenther, Jacobs, Julien, Kehrman, McDev, McGowan, Meyer, Naczek, O'Rourke, Reichardt, Singles, Watts, Wiesenthal, Woeener, Mr. Chairman—27.
Noes—Bones, Geordis, Jesse, Shuchan—4.
Allowed.

The above is taken from the official proceedings of the last meeting of the Milwaukee Board of Supervisors. Who are these four members who stood out against the bunch on the allowance of the above accounts? The Social-Democratic Supervisors. They were voting against a steal. The representatives of the two capitalist parties were voting for a steal. As long as the people keep old party officials in office grand juries will always be imminent. So long as such misrepresentatives occupy seats in the Board of Supervisors the county treasury will be rifled by thieves.

County Clerk Frank O. Phelps has been caught stealing again! Two weeks ago we exposed a theft of a committee clerk from the court house. This clerk was kept under salary from the county and was farmed out to the Republican County Committee Headquarters, under Reformer Fred. Lorenz (LaPollette) and served there some two weeks. Lorenz admitted the theft (according to Phelps' reply to a reporter's question) and sent this clerk a check for \$60 and advised him to refund the county treasury. On Phelps' advice the clerk did not turn the money over to the county treasurer, to make good the salary that had been illegally drawn. And we are wondering where the new "Reform" district attorney is to come in on this rape of the county treasury! It is pretty near time for him to show where he stands.

But Mr. Phelps is an unregenerate grafter. He doesn't seem to be able to stop it. And so we see by the above excerpt from the last County Board proceedings that he has lined his pocket with a cool \$240 that he has no right to take. He has no more right to that money than he has to stop a man on the street and go through his pockets. Of course he would not hold up a man on the street, for such petty thieving is well covered by the criminal law and with a Javert-eyed police department to make short shrift of the offender. It is different where a person steals officially, with a none too honest county board to endorse the theft.

The bill was put in at the bag end of the meeting, when it was thought it would attract little attention. But the Social-Democrats were not to be caught napping and voted solidly against it. After the meeting Phelps walked over to Supervisor Sheehan's desk and told him that he was legally entitled to the money and that the district attorney had told him he could take it. On the other hand it is said that the district attorney told Phelps that he could not legally

take the money. But whatever the district attorney said, the law is plain on the subject.

Here is the law, as found in the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898:

Chapter 37, Section 708. Every county clerk shall receive for compensation the salary fixed by the county board, AND NO MORE. All fees allowed by law to county clerks shall be collected by them AND PAID TO THE TREASURER FOR THE USE OF THE COUNTY.

This naturally provides for cases where some other official body than the county board pays money over to the county clerk. As, for instance, the state may require some service of the clerk, provided by law, and pay him a fee for the same. This would have to be turned over to the county treasury by the clerk. Manifestly the provision quoted does not refer to the County Board. There would be no sense in the Board voting a fee to the clerk out of the treasury and the clerk then paying it back into the treasury!

The service which Phelps rendered and for which he has now been illegally paid \$240, was for canvassing the vote in the last county election. If he had been possessed of any of those finer instincts of propriety that go to make up the gentleman and the conscientious citizen, he would have asked the County Board to name some one else in his place to the committee of three, as he was himself a candidate in the election and ought not to have been called on to pass upon ballots while being an interested party. But Phelps is not that kind of a man. He is a good deal of a piker in this way—the finer instincts do not trouble him. Still, of course, he had the letter of the law on his side in this. Thus, it reads, in specifying his duties:

Chapter 37, Section 709. To perform all duties imposed on him in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes and the canvass and return of votes at general, judicial, and special elections.

The point to be noted here is that the canvass of the ballots is made a part of his duties as county clerk. Yet our Republican and

Social-Democratic Notes.

The City Central Committee will meet next Monday night at the Liedertafel Hall, cor. 7th and Prairie sts., at eight P. M. sharp. As the election of new officers for the ensuing year will take place, every delegate should be present without fail. Other matters of great importance will come before this meeting.

Most of the branches are now ready for work for 1905. Be on your guard, be on the lookout and don't stand in the way of progress, or you will be plowed down sure by the workers of Socialism, who are going to make this year a record breaker.

We will all be there when the fight begins. Well! The fight is now on and you had better get into the organization and help fight.

By the way, how about your last branch meeting? What arrangements were made to build up the membership of your branch?

Don't forget that Schafkopf Tourney of the 23rd Ward branch, Saturday evening, Jan. 14th, at Bresemeister's hall, cor. 13th and Washington st.

Also remember that lecture arranged by the Women's Socialist Club of the West Side, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15th, at Nick Peterson's hall, 2714 North ave. E. Seidel will lecture on "Socialism and the Woman."

The branches are making preparations for the distribution of doggers for our monster carnival.

One often hears the expression: "My train was delayed." "This is my train," etc., as though the one making the expression owned the train. It is like a workman speaking of "my job" and "my country," when he does not own the shadow of a job or a foot of land. The capitalists own the train, they own the jobs and they own the country.

The 2nd Ward comrades are going to work with a will of late.

The Sedgwick, Kansas, Panigraph suggests a new table to be incorporated in our school arithmetics: "Ten mills make one trust; ten trusts make one combine; ten combines make one merger; ten mergers make one magnate; one magnate makes all the money."

Society is divided into two classes—the job owners and the job seekers.

Be sure to attend that mask ball arranged by the 20th ward Saturday evening, Jan. 7th, at Volkmann's hall, cor. 21st and Center sts.

The capitalists say they are tired of this never ending war between capital and labor and want a peace, but the trouble is they want the biggest piece.

JEWISH MEETINGS.

The Jewish comrades of the 2nd and 6th wards have made arrangements for the following propaganda meetings to be held at Paschen's hall, 325 Chestnut street:

Saturday, January 7th, 1905, Alderman E. Seidel, "The Mission of the Social-Democratic Party."
Saturday, Feb. 11, Alderman A. J. Welch, subject "Socialism."
Saturday, March 11th, Alderman E. T. Melms, "Evolution of Capitalism."

NOTABLE CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION.

The United Socialist Singing Societies of Milwaukee last week donated \$165.84 to the campaign fund of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

On another page our readers will find the announcement of the great January clearing sale which is now in progress and will continue all of next week at the two large stores of Hahn Bros, 537-539 12th and 369-371-373 Grove sts.

Workingmen are offered the bargain at this sale and the firm is endeavoring to make their store headquarters for union-made clothing.

TOWN TOPICS BY THE TOWN CRIER

Beginning next week we shall print a series of answers to the arguments of the Milwaukee Gas Co. against Socialism. Ald. Welch will write the articles.

Great Scott! Our scandal-mongering Prof. Monaghan is down for some more public school lectures. The filthy mouthed professor is a fine specimen to put before the people as a teacher of facts.

State Supt. of Schools Cary of Wisconsin, who took school book combination money for political uses when he first ran for his present job, read a paper at the recent meeting of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association on the corruptive work of the school book trust. Cary, like some other La Follette "reformers" that we might name, is not lacking in nerve!

The Filer & Stowell Co., Milwaukee, worked a new dodge on their men on New Year. Instead of paying the men off on Saturday as decent employers would naturally do, in order that they might have money with which to provide something extra for their holiday dinners, this firm of intolerable labor-squeezers announced that January 2 would be pay day—January 2, which was being celebrated by people generally because the New Year fell on Sunday. It was a scheme to get the men to the works, and once there, to get them to work, as having to go there for their pay the men would be expected to improve the time by working. And this was just what a good many of them did. It was just such a trick as might be expected from a pious old hypocrite, like T. J. Neavey, and his able counterpart, Reed. The two Monday day holidays this Winter seemed to worry a good many of the manufacturers. At the Vilter works, we are informed, a sign was posted up just before Christmas, that the works would be open on the Monday which people celebrated as Christmas and that those who wanted to work at the regular rate could do so. But the men were not to be caught napping. Their agreement with the employers provides that they are to receive "time and a half" pay for work on legal holidays and they saw very readily that this was a trap set for them by their honorable bosses to get them to themselves break down that agreement.

To repeat, Phelps' duties as county clerk are laid down by law and he is paid a fat salary for doing the work. If the board has a right to pay him ten dollars a day for canvassing the ballot, it has just as legal a right to pay him a ten-dollar-a-day graft for preparing the ballots in the first place. The fact is that all county officers are barred by statute from taking any amounts above their specified salaries.

The action of Phelps raises the interesting question as to how much other money has been illegally retained by county officials. The matter should be investigated and followed up by a grand jury or by the district attorney beginning suit to recover the amounts.

But to all this, Phelps says, as Boss Tweed was wont to say, "What are you going to do about it?"

Report of State Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.
Dec. 1, Cash on hand... \$77.12
Receipts from state sevy... 229.80

Total... \$306.92

EXPENDITURES.

E. H. Thomas for postage... \$ 1.50
E. H. Thomas for postage... 1.50
R. Black for stenographer services... 2.50
H. H. H. for rent and light... 14.00
H. H. H. for postage board boxes... 20
Carl D. Thompson, stationary for state sevy... 1.75
Wis. Telephone Co. for tel. services... 4.70
R. Black for stenographer services... 2.50
E. H. Thomas for postage... 1.63
Louis Reier for stationary... 7.50
E. Black for stenographer services... 3.00
Carl D. Thompson, stationary for state sevy... 45
Thos. Hickey, railroad fare... 2.50
Carl D. Thompson for postage... 2.00
Carl D. Thompson, state sevy salary... 107.01
Liebert & Baum for stationary... 40
M. R. Cahill, hall rent at Waukegan... 5.50
Leah... 3.50
R. Black for stenographer services... 3.00
For scrubbing office... 30
Wm. Malley for national dues... 133.10

Total Receipts... \$306.92

Expenditures... 294.64

Jan. 1, 1905, Cash on hand... \$11.24

J. Reichert, Treas. S. D. P. of Wis.

What is the matter with The Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Look out for the January number of the "Buyers' Guide." See that your friends are supplied with copies.

Our advertisers will appreciate it if you tell them that you saw their ads. in the Social-Democratic Herald. Many of them have expressed great satisfaction because of such reminders on the part of their customers. Some of the best advertisers we have tell us that they get better returns from the Social-Democratic Herald than from any other paper in the city. Let the good work go on.

BIJOU.

JACOB LITT, Proprietor.

Commencing Matinee Tomorrow 2:30

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

DAVID BELASCO'S

ROMANTIC AND REALISTIC DRAMA

THE HEART OF MARYLAND.

THE REALISTIC BELFRY SCENE.

EXCITING CLIMAXES—A MARVEL IN STAGECRAFT

PRESENTED BY David Belasco's Company.

Next: "The White Tiger of Japan."

TWO DAILY STAR 2:30 8:15

Prices 10c 20c 30c Week Commencing Sunday Matinee GAY MORNING GLORIES Extravaganza Co.

Ladies' Mat. Friday 10c

Text Attraction—"TIGER LILIES."

CRYSTAL THEATER.

178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE

Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN.

MOTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.

GRAND THEATER.

166 Third Street, near Grand Ave.

BEST SHOW IN THE CITY.

MATINEE DAILY.

Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS

DAILY FOR CHICAGO 8 P. M.

Office & Dock at Foot of Wisconsin St.

DEBS & HANFORD

Pocket Knives 50 Cts.

WM. GROSJEAN'S

HARDWARE STORE.

3125 Lisbon Avenue.

Profits will be donated to the Social-Democratic Campaign Fund.

Sold also at Social-Democratic Party Headquarters.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler

That's all

418 National Avenue.

M. Thierbach & Co.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

REGALIAS AND BADGES.

Price and Group Masquerade Costumes a Specialty.

269-267 West Water Street.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

\$500 IN PRIZES

STUPENDOUS

Social-Democratic Mask Carnival

UNRIVALED

\$200 IN CASH

Saturday, January 28, 1905

AT THE EXPOSITION.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

AT THE DOOR, 50 CENTS.

DO YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE?

You will miss the better half of it if you don't attend the

SECOND MONSTER

Social-Democratic Mask Carnival

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1905

AT THE EXPOSITION.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

AT THE DOOR, 50 CENTS.

\$500 IN PRIZES

MAGNIFICENT

SPECTACULAR

\$300 MERCHANDISE